

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### The Kellogg Proposals.

The formal presentation to this country of the Kellogg Proposals for a multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war has been hailed by the more weighty among our contemporaries, including *The Times* and the *Observer*, as marking a real epoch in international relations. These proposals condemning recourse to war, and undertaking that the settlement of all disputes should be sought by pacific means, endorse and strengthen the obligations entered into under the Covenant of the League of Nations, and would have the overwhelming advantage of bringing in the United States. We are glad to find that these obligations under which member States may be bound to use force against a recalcitrant member or non-members, are not considered to contravene in any way the terms of the Kellogg proposals, as these proposals do not themselves lay down what is to happen to those who have signed treaties embodying them but do not keep their word. This underlining with emphasis, and what we may call shouting from the house-tops, of what from some points of view could but be whispered softly in the Covenant itself when the League was young marks the growth of the vision of peace in men's eyes from childhood to maturity, and is pregnant with fine hopes for the future.

#### Josephine Butler.

The anniversary celebration of the birth of Josephine Butler began last week when on her birthday, 13th April, a cathedral service was held in Sheffield and two days later Dame Rachel Crowdy addressed a great meeting in Geneva. On 24th April a special commemoration service will take place in Westminster Abbey, and at 9.15 p.m. on the same day Lady Astor will broadcast a speech on Josephine Butler's life and work. On 25th April a public meeting of the International Abolitionist Federation will be held in London with a great meeting in the Central Hall at 8 p.m. From that date on, for over two weeks there follows a fine series of public meetings and commemoration services in all parts of the country and indeed in many other lands including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States, and nearly all European countries. A personality like that of Josephine Butler cannot die. Her influence lives after her. She used her personal gifts of physical and spiritual beauty, eloquence and power to move and convince in an unpopular and discredited cause. It is right and fitting that we should pause to give her honour and at the same time commemorate her victory over the hideous system of State regulation of vice. The present celebrations offer the opportunity of re-stating the fundamental principles of her work which remain and ever shall remain the basis of social purity. Such a re-statement has indeed a peculiar fitness at the present moment

when problems of social morality in connection with prostitution and the treatment of venereal disease all so prominently under discussion. "We are each of us understanding better and the world as a whole is better, because she lived and the seed that she has sown can never die."

#### Equal Franchise Bill in Committee.

Unfortunately we go to press too soon to be able to give an account of the Committee Stage of the above Bill. At the time of writing it is not expected that there will be more than a mere handful to support the proposal to give the franchise to all at the age of 25. The time of the Committee is likely to be taken up almost entirely by discussing election expenses and plural voting, and with what appears to us a useful amendment, to the effect that a voter moving from any part of a county to any part of the same county should not be required to obtain a new residential qualification. This at present only obtains when the two constituencies immediately adjoin.

#### Edinburgh Corporation Bill.

By the time this is in our readers' hands, the fate of the Edinburgh Corporation Bill will be known. Some anxiety has been caused by the fact that Sir John Gilmour, after having stated that the Whips would be put on against the Bill, has now written to the Edinburgh Corporation saying that, while he adheres to the views expressed in the interview with members of the Edinburgh Corporation with regard to the proposals in the Bill, he "has decided after careful consideration of the Corporation's request, and after consultation with the Chief Whip, that the Government Whips will not be put on in connection with the second reading of the Bill". A circular to all Members of Parliament is being sent out in the names of those Societies, including the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, represented on the Committee which was called by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, to assist the Edinburgh Protest Committee, urging them to oppose the Bill. In view, however, of the fact that both the Ministry of Health and the Scottish Office are opposed to the principles involved, we should be extremely surprised if the Bill passes its second reading. If it does so, it will be because supporters are asking for a vote in favour of the Bill not as necessarily signifying approval of its proposals, but in order to give the promoters an opportunity of submitting evidence and arguments to the judgment of a Select Committee.

#### Venereal Disease (Scotland) Bill.

We hope for the defeat of the Edinburgh Corporation Bill not only on its merits, but because if carried, it will undoubtedly be the signal for the introduction of the above Bill, promoted by the Glasgow Corporation, which is to apply to Scotland as a whole, and which goes far further than the Edinburgh Corporation Bill, in that it provides for notification of venereal disease, compulsory treatment and compulsory detention in hospitals. This Bill, which has the unanimous support of the Health Committee of the Glasgow Corporation, was challenged at a full meeting of the Corporation by Bailie Snodgrass, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship, in a fine speech. Unfortunately, only three voted on her side. Should, however, the Edinburgh Bill be defeated, as we hope, either on its second reading or later, it should prevent any further attempts of this kind.

#### Deputation on National Health Insurance.

The Minister of Health, accompanied by the Under Secretary and Sir Walter Kinnear, received a deputation on the National Health Insurance Bill organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship at the House of Commons on the



17th inst. Miss Rathbone put forward the case for provision for allowances and medical benefits for dependents and for contributions and benefits graded according to sex. Miss Tuckwell on behalf of the Maternal Mortality Committee advocated better provision for maternity, and Mrs. Hubback pleaded against the special treatment of married women. The deputation was sympathetically received, though no modification of the present Bill could be accepted. A full account will be published next week.

#### Jane Harrison.

The death of Jane Harrison takes from us one who for many years was in the front rank of women scholars. Her rich and rare personality, her adventurous mind, her wit, her disregard of convention, her strong human likes and dislikes, and last but not least for readers of this paper, her intense belief in women, has endeared her to a wide circle of friends and admirers. Fortunately she has left many writings dealing not only on her own special theories of Greek religion and myth, but also defining her attitude on many points; we have also her delightful but all too short autobiography, and among her suffrage writings, the amazingly fine pamphlet, "Homo Sum", published by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. We hope to publish a fuller account of Miss Harrison and her work shortly.

#### Miss Charlotte Mew.

It is strange how insensitive we are to the coming and going of poets. Charlotte Mew, for instance, was an unfamiliar name to most of us, until we learned last week that she was dead. *Ave atque vale*, chanted the daily press in unison, and in a few quick paragraphs told the public something about her work. But in Thomas Hardy's eyes she was the best woman poet of her day. And it was he, in collaboration with Masefield and De la Mare, who were instrumental in securing for her the Civil List pension which it was hoped would deliver her from mundane worry, and set her thoughts free for the self-expression of which they knew her to be capable. Like many another good poet she was a hypercritic of her own work, a mere fraction of which ultimately reached the public in book form. But discriminating readers of periodicals would from time to time recognize her handiwork, and in her own circle she was greatly loved.

#### Backwards and Forwards.

The Press, to judge from a medley of cuttings which have reached our office, appears to be almost uniformly hostile to the present reactionary movement on the part of the London medical schools for the exclusion of women students. The majority of our contemporaries are agreed that women have made good in the medical profession, and that the avenues of their entry into it should be widened rather than narrowed. A large number call attention to the incongruity of enfranchising a large number of women in the political sphere, and almost simultaneously stultifying their opportunities in the professional sphere. The *Observer* points out: "That at the very moment when women are being fully enfranchised there should be a movement to restrict their opportunities of medical education, shows how many of us abstain from thinking things out until we are compelled." But in our opinion there is a far more significant and sinister coincidence of action and reaction than this. It is the coincidence between the attempt to restrict the avenues by which women shall enter the medical profession, and the publication of a report on maternal mortality by the Ministry of Health in which attention is drawn to the continued failure of the London medical schools to achieve the standards of midwifery training prescribed in 1922 by the General Medical Council. A time when the interests of women patients are being gravely prejudiced by the failure of the medical schools to develop certain sides of their training up to the level of the highest contemporary standards, is not, in our opinion, a suitable time deliberately to impose a check upon the development of women's opportunities within the medical profession.

#### Inferiority Complex?

The National Association of Schoolmasters at its conference in Newcastle last week, was once again preoccupied with the awkward fact that where junior mixed schools are staffed with women the situation may arise of a male assistant teacher being required to serve under a head mistress. The conference had under discussion a resolution reaffirming opposition to an assistant master serving under a head mistress, and pledging the Association to support any member who refused to serve under a head

mistress appointed subsequent to, and consequent upon, the reorganization of an elementary school. A London member referred to the "indignity" imposed upon a man teacher having to go to a head mistress for instructions. A later resolution declared that salaries paid to schoolmasters were insufficient to attract the best men into the profession. The inexpressibly vulgar tone which so often characterizes the discussions of the N.A.S. seems to suggest that there may be some truth in this contention:

#### Lady of the Air.

Mr. Frederick Guest has ventured to call the attention of *Times*' readers to the significance of a contemporary three-line paragraph to the effect that "Lady Heath (formerly Mrs. Elliot Lynn) has completed her lone flight from the Cape to Cairo on a 30-h.p. Avro-Avian light aeroplane." "I wonder," he asks, "if the average reader has the slightest idea what a tremendous individual feat has been accomplished in the above notice—and by a woman. . . . Those of us who have walked hundreds, almost thousands of miles through the bush country of Tanganyika and East Africa know that that bush country is an endless area of scrubby desolation, divided only by oceans of grass well over a man's head. The chances of rescue if a forced landing occurred are little less hopeless than if it took place in the Atlantic. This lady has shown an intrepidity of spirit comparable in every way with either Sir Alan Cobham or Mr. Hinkler, and without all their well prepared ground organization. I submit that public notice should be taken and recognition given to Lady Heath's performance, and that aviation is richer for the demonstration of what courage and a well-piloted light aeroplane can do. I understand that the engine employed was a Cirrus Mark II. At any rate, I should like to be among the first to take my hat off to this gallant lady on her return from a most hazardous transcontinental flight." We are aware, from past experience, of Lady Heath's own estimates of the amenities of aerial travel that she will in all probability dwell upon the superior convenience of this route to the Cape as compared with the circuitous tardiness of a well-equipped liner. She will doubtless tell us that a child could have done it, and that the danger is really negligible since more people have been drowned in the sea than engulfed in the trackless jungles of Tanganyika!

#### A New Function for the Woman M.P.

In connection with a distressing scene in the German Reichstag on 29th March, it is interesting to note the part played by the women members. After an affray in which thirty male deputies fought furiously, hurling inkpots and books at one another, the women members (according to the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent) "hurried to the scene and worked in a truly Samaritan spirit, if not to nurse the wounded at least to restore peace." One hopes that should a similar scene occur at Westminster, we should not subsequently have occasion to trace its genesis to the provocative and pungent wit of our first woman M.P.

#### What Mr. Baldwin had in Mind.

In the fine speech with which he wound up the recent Equal Franchise debate in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister, true to his classical proclivities, referred to the "most beautiful and simple simile" which precedes the description of Vulcan's work in forging the shield of Aeneas. Mr. Hugh MacNaughten, writing in the *Sunday Times*, gives us a translation of the text which Mr. Baldwin had in mind:—

When the first rest, night's flying course half-run,  
Had banished sleep, what time some early woman,  
By distaff and Minerva's fine-spun aid  
Supporting life, wakes flame from sleeping ashes,  
While, with her maids, she adds to the day's the long  
Night's fire-lit task, to keep her husband's honour  
Unspotted, and bring up her little sons  
E'en so the Fire-god, brisk as that young hour,  
Leaves his soft bed and hastes to the craftsman's toil.

It was many centuries ago that the vigilance and activity of the young woman in the home gave Virgil his simile for the vigilance and activity of the busy Fire-god. Now at last we are putting his implicit faith to the test!

**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.

## WHOSE HOSPITALS ARE THEY?

The battle over the exclusion of women students from the London medical schools continues to rage in the Press. And we surmise that like earlier battles between feminism and anti-feminism it will continue to rage, in the Press and elsewhere, until the Turk is in retreat. But in the course of it, strange weapons of argument are thrown up, used and shattered. The latest—and perhaps the strangest is the phrase "men's hospitals." Women, according to Sir J. Purves Stuart, of the Westminster Hospital, are officiously attempting to thrust themselves into *men's hospitals* for the purpose of securing for themselves a share of something—professional opportunity in this case—in which men have, as it were, a pre-existing property right. Let women seek benefits in their own hospitals and leave *men's hospitals* alone.

Now we are tempted to ask in what sense are these great London hospitals *men's hospitals*?

They are not of course *men's hospitals* in the sense that they are founded for the benefit of men, and are concerned exclusively with the treatment of men. In an equal degree they are concerned with the treatment of women. And though it is a sinister truth that during recent years their medical schools have (with shining exceptions) made inadequate attempts to meet the special needs of women patients,<sup>1</sup> yet the treatment of women's diseases constitutes an important aspect of their work.

Nor are they *men's hospitals* in the sense that they are supported exclusively by men for the benefit of both sexes. Women benefactors are to be found among the lists of voluntary subscribers as surely as women beneficiaries are to be found in the wards of these hospitals. Women, indeed, pay an even more inevitable part in the finances since the practice has arisen of making general levies upon wages for the support of hospitals.

## RETROSPECT.

By DAME MILLICENT FAWCETT, G.B.E.

My friends at home will easily picture to themselves my delight in receiving from Miss Macadam last Friday evening the welcome telegram "Second Reading carried: immense majority." This good news reached me just twelve hours before I was leaving Jerusalem on my way home. I only sent in reply the one word: "Hallelujah." I knew this expressed my feelings and those of the readers of our WOMAN'S LEADER. Still, of course, we must not consider that we are really safe until the magic words "Le Roi le veult" have been uttered in regard to our Bill. Barring unforeseen accidents we are, however, justified in feeling that we have won our sixty-one years' battle and that the suffrage for women in the same terms as men is now certain soon to become the law of the land.

Our thoughts go back in gratitude to the unnumbered friends and helpers we have had of both sexes and of all parties whose joint efforts have rendered our success no longer a dream or an aspiration but almost an accomplished fact. In the very first division in the House of Commons in 1867 on Mr. Mill's amendment to the Reform Bill of that year his seventy odd supporters included some ten Conservatives of considerable distinction in their party: Mr. Russell Gurney, Recorder of London, was the chief of these; and his wife, it will be remembered, was one of the small group of ladies who gave invaluable service in the founding of what afterwards became Girton College. Turning to the Liberals, Mill's speech, with its closely reasoned arguments, wrung a reluctant but favourable vote (the only one he ever gave) from John Bright. I remember watching from the Ladies' Gallery the gradually changing demeanour of the great orator as Mill's speech proceeded. When he first flung himself down on the front corner seat below the gangway his face wore a mocking smile, his legs were crossed, and his right foot was swinging carelessly with a sort of contemptuous rhythm; presently the mocking smile vanished, the swinging foot became motionless, his whole expression changed and when the division came he voted for Mill's amendment. Let us not forget when thinking of the Bright family and their attitude towards the suffrage for women, what devoted service was given to our cause by John Bright's sisters, Mrs. McLaren and Mrs. Lucas, by his brother Jacob, and also by his greatly loved eldest daughter, Helen, afterwards Mrs. Clark, of Street; by his nieces Anne and Lillias Ashworth, whose charming house at Bath became a place of

<sup>1</sup> See Dame Janet Campbell's most recent report from the Ministry of Health on *Maternal Mortality*.

Such levies may be in theory voluntary, they are, however, in practice apt to be involuntary as far as the individual employee is concerned—more especially in cases where those who pay the levy are given preferential treatment in the matter of hospital service.

But perhaps it may be contended that neither the paying of the piper nor the listening to his tune constitutes ownership in the sense conveyed by Sir J. Purves Stuart. Perhaps our hospitals are *men's hospitals* because men do the serious work of running them? But could anyone who has ever set foot in a modern hospital, much less anyone who has inhabited one as an in-patient, support such a contention? Where would these hospitals be without their nursing staff? Or is the day to day and night to night business of nursing so lacking in personal responsibility and physical strain that it fails to justify the claim of active participation? No, this much is certain: women pay the piper and listen to his tune, so too do they take their turn in the burdensome business of piping.

In none of these senses are our London hospitals *men's hospitals*. There remains only one sense in which they are. Men—by offering on the whole a stubborn resistance to any participation by women in their management, and by resisting the admission of women students to their medical schools—have managed to secure a virtual monopoly of the direction of these vital public institutions, and they are anxious to retain in their own hands the economic advantage of using them as a channel of professional training. They are indeed perfectly right in supposing that a particular class, sex, or vocational group can serve its own temporary economic advantage by narrowing the avenues of its own further recruitment. But they are perfectly wrong in supposing that the public will forever remain convinced that such action is dictated by social considerations.

rest and refreshment for numberless tired suffrage workers in after years. Lillias herself was a most able and skilful speaker on our behalf. Mrs. McLaren's son, Walter, is again another whose devotion to our cause only terminated with his life.

Looking back on the general history of our movement, it is not a little significant that the Labour party was the first of all the political parties to make women's suffrage a definite part of its programme. This I confidently believe to have been mainly the result of the influence and work of Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Philip Snowden. These two were indefatigable workers within their own party for our cause and they in their turn were very much guided and inspired by our staunch friend and colleague Miss I. O. Ford, of Leeds. Between the other two parties, the Conservatives rank next among our friends, for we are able to boast now of the fact that five consecutive Conservative Prime Ministers were our supporters: they were Mr. Disraeli, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law (for many years a member of our Glasgow Society), and Mr. Baldwin. But though the leading Conservatives were with us, the rank and file of their party remained hostile. Nevertheless we owe an immense debt of gratitude to the men I have just named and also to such a leading Conservative as Lord Cecil. Our worst enemies all through our long struggle were the official Liberals. Every Liberal Prime Minister (with one exception) between 1870 and 1916 was fiercely antagonistic to our claim. The exception was Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, and he unfortunately died after a very short tenure of his great office. It was in 1906, if I remember rightly, that he received a large deputation representative of the whole Suffrage party. When their various representatives had spoken, Sir Henry declared his conviction that "they had made out a conclusive and irrefutable case," but that he could do nothing to promote the success of the cause for which they had pleaded. He did not state his reason, but there could not be any doubt that it was to be found in the then unconquered hostility of his colleagues in the Cabinet. When the leaders of the deputation asked for his advice as to their own course of action Sir Henry replied "Go on pestering." With this as his last word the deputation withdrew; and each group according to its own lights translated the Prime Minister's words into actions. The militants became more and more militant; the non-militants gave more and more of their thought and time to perfecting their organization and left no stone unturned to convert the hesitating and convince the stubborn

(Continued at foot of page 88.)



### THE CALDECOTT COMMUNITY.

Emancipation is the cry of youth to-day—perhaps of the youth of almost every day—and the person who selected for Dr. Crichton Miller's address to the Caldecott Community the title "The Difficulties of Emancipated Youth" knew that what that able psychologist and shrewd man of the world had to say on this difficult problem would be worth hearing. For between the "good old public school" tradition on the one hand and the freedom from restraint and discipline that is the reaction from it, the parent of to-day is torn in two. Who will preserve for us the best of the old, add to it the more hopeful ingredients of the new, and serve up for our children some sane and kindly system which shall yet allow full range to their individual possibilities? And indeed, what is the best of the old? which of the new is inspiration and which intoxication? What is to become of these children who demand freewill in all things and scoff at custom and experience?

Dr. Crichton Miller put much of the problem and its solution in a nutshell. Asking: "From what does youth ask to be emancipated?" he replied: "Boredom—and effort." The "good old way," he said, answered this eternal cry of youth by so arranging education that the more effort a child put out the more it was bored, but it enforced that effort by a *vis a tergo* which (whether interpreted physically, as his audience seemed to prefer, or metaphysically, as he claimed) achieved its object. Its cost is perhaps only to be measured by to-day's reaction from it. The bill was not presented at once; for a generation or more children accepted the reign of force majeure and did, in fact, turn into adequate and responsible citizens. With the reaction comes the danger. Now is the time when, as Dr. Crichton Miller pointed out, the *vis a tergo* must be replaced by an equally effective *vis a fronte* if the world is not to be peopled by young persons endowed with power and opportunity divorced from all sense of responsibility. We who have experienced life and put together our small contributions of understanding of its universal laws know that effort is worth while. We know it in the only way that anything is well known—as a result of the method of trial and error. When we were young we were made to accept it without experiment as a truth forced upon us. We are denied the opportunity of forcing it upon our children, but we are offered the tremendous and dangerous and exciting alternative of letting them find it out, in their infant way, just as we found it out when ten, twenty years older. They have got to find out, said Dr. Crichton Miller, "as if it were their own discovery, and as if they had discovered what you poor old thing, have not found out yet. Then they get away with it." And, more, they have got to find out that the solution of boredom lies in effort. Otherwise they will find another solution, that fatal, glittering will-o'-the-wisp Distraction. Cheap novels are with us, cheap cinemas are with us, and nothing we can do will take them away. "Foolish, foolish people!" said Dr. Crichton Miller, "who always think that it is their duty to stop the thing that they do not approve of. They are there, a bit of reality, and our business is to provide a substitute, a substitute that has more power in emancipating the child from boredom." Herein comes the value of competition, and here is the inestimable value of living day by day with people who believe down to their very hearts that effort is thrilling and enormously worth while. Does the average school teacher believe this? or have we by some terrible dislocation of function entrusted our children to disappointed people, people who couldn't get any other kind of a job, people who struggle through the day's work because of the need of the half-term cheque? What kind of belief in life can our children get from this kind of teacher? This is admittedly an example of the worst kind of teacher, but it is one that ought to be absolutely impossible.

Such an indictment can, at any rate, never be brought against the Caldecott Community, and this is one of the most striking of its claims to enthusiastic support from all who care about education. Miss Rendel and Miss Potter are working out a vision in a world of hard, undiluted reality. The Community has no endowment, and its yearly assured income falls short of its minimum expenditure by £1,000. That £1,000 has to be collected laboriously by personal letters that are never answered, by the most charming postal appeals that go into wastepaper baskets unopened, and by collections at the plays and meetings. Quite small sums, a hundredth part of those spent on far less worthy educational schemes, would enable it to expand its usefulness in a dozen ways which are crying for exploitation, such as playing fields (fancy the Caldecott Community without a proper

playground!) and chemical laboratories. Meanwhile staff and children alike have learned many lessons in the hard school of their poverty, all alike sharing in the domestic work of the establishment where no servants are kept, all working together to produce through arduous rehearsals those histrionic treasures which the few fortunate ones who see them will never forget. Last year the children were trained in the production of a Nativity Play; this year they revolted, in true modern fashion, and declared their intention of producing a "Revue" "all by themselves." To attempt to describe this thing would be to destroy it. It had the peculiar haunting beauty of a real creative masterpiece and confirmed in the hearts of all who were present the conviction that no school that could produce such a charming and spontaneous expression of childhood must be allowed to perish for lack of support. The same spirit of freedom, of adventure and of enthusiasm runs through the whole establishment and comes up like an invigorating wave to greet the visitor at the door. The Community assumes that its friends want to see, not a show of conventional politeness, but the far more satisfying spectacle of the execution of the job in hand. There is only one thing to be said by those who have been there to those who have not: "Go, see for yourselves; of the result we are in no doubt." It was left to Dr. Crichton Miller to find the perfect expression of the feelings of a new visitor. "I had heard many things of the Community," he said, "but behold—the half was not told me." K. K.

### DEBONAIR.

It is an unrestful business, reading Miss G. B. Stern's latest novel (*Debonair*, Chapman & Hall, 7s. 6d.). Time and again, one's gorge rises in revolt against the cheerfully sinful free-spirited heroine, the "modern girl," on whose behalf she asks our sympathy and understanding. How we should have detested that "modern girl" if in real life she had come our way! Noisy, destructive, inconsiderate, intemperate, ego-centric, and in money matters the eternal sponger. Gentlemen may prefer blondes—we don't. Especially do we detest the kind who deliberately withhold value for money or goods received. On the top of all this there is something incurably unsympathetic about a girl who addresses her own mother as "Lamb-bird." There is a trace, moreover, of the spirit of Ethel Dell in a hero who proposes marriage through set teeth in a string of curses from the wheel of his high-power Bentley driving at 40 miles per hour down Chiswick High Street. We are, of course, well acquainted with the words "hell," "damn," and "bloody." We go so far as to recognize that they may have their uses. But here again we have a fault to find with Miss G. B. Stern. In scattering them so richly through her pages from the lips of her hero and heroine she has connived at a linguistic sin: the debasement of the currency of words.

At this point, having worked off our spleen at certain irritating aspects of Miss Stern's work (and in fairness it must be confessed that some of it is engendered by the readiness of our contemporaries to find her heroine's feminine weaknesses charming) we may hail it as a work of high order. It is technically excellent, elegantly proportioned, continuously interesting, and in its characterization of "Lamb-bird" herself, not lacking in real human profundity. M. D. S.

### RETROSPECT.—(Continued from previous page.)

opponents of Liberal principles when applied to women. Through this very difficult time we received most important help and work from Lord Robert Cecil (now Lord Cecil of Chelwood) and from Lord Lytton. Lord Lytton's speech in the House of Lords in May, 1914, was one of the very ablest and most moving of the many fine orations which have been heard in the Upper Chamber. When it was concluded rumour said that Lord Curzon threw himself back in his seat and exclaimed to his next neighbour, "What a tragedy that such talent should be wasted on women."

We all did our best to "go on pestering"; but it was not until the Great War of 1914-18 that the country as a whole was convinced that the practical citizenship of women deserved recognition in the form of an extension to them of the Parliamentary franchise. Women had shown themselves citizens in the best sense of the word and the whole country knew it and responded to the changed political status which this recognition demanded.

S.S. Otranto,  
Homeward Bound.

### LIGHT AND LEADERSHIP.

We have always by a moderate stretch of the muscles of our imagination, been able to visualize the case against women's suffrage. It was a bad case—a case founded upon disputable and even disreputable premises. But it was a case which the imagination could grasp; and sometimes in the old days, listening to anti-suffrage speeches, we have been visited by the suspicion that if need be we could have put up a better fight than the speaker. So it has been with the case against women's suffrage, but so it has never been with the case against the admission of women to Holy Orders. Here is an opposition for which we have never been able to conceive any possibility of rational or objective support. That a priesthood, entrenched in sex privilege, should suffer secretly from the kind of jealous exclusiveness which is apt to animate secular vocational organizations, plumbers, engineers, lawyers, doctors, or whatever they may be, we have always believed possible—even probable. But that such secret prejudices should be embodied in a "reasoned" case and publicly upheld by responsible churchmen, we have always found almost incredible. Secular organizations yes—they may bow to the word "expediency" in its most worldly sense and argue their exclusive rights. But the Churches, with their professed allegiance to a Founder who brought the Gospel of spiritual equality to "lesser breeds without the law," who contemptuously violated all traditions either of Church or State which threatened to block the free highway of the Spirit manifesting itself through the carnate medium of Jew and Greek, bond and free, male and female—that the Churches should condone this violation of human personality and spiritual freedom!

Therefore it might seem as though Canon Raven's latest book, *Women and Holy Orders* (Hodder and Stoughton, 2s. 6d.) might be a futile attempt to meet prejudice with reason—as a futile for instance as would be any attempt at wireless communication between a transmitter and a receiver operating with different wave-lengths. But perhaps it is not often all so futile. Strange as it may seem there really are persons who cherish what appear to them to be arguable reasons for the exclusion of women from equal opportunities in the service of the Church. There is, for instance, the belief that the office of deaconess or diocesan worker offers all the scope for Church service that any woman could conceivably desire, whatever her gifts, her qualifications, or her tastes. And there is the belief (an admitted matter of political expediency) which embodies a hope of ultimate reunion with Roman and Orthodox Greek Catholicism, and rejects any departure from ecclesiastical tradition in the Anglican Church as an irreparable hindrance to such a consummation. With reasoning and more of its kind Canon Raven refutes—easily, for its refutation requires no abstruse exercise of dialectic—but with very conclusive eloquence, and with a free play of thought which adequately expresses the spirit of his larger faith. But the constructive side of his case is perhaps the most impressive part of his general thesis: his appeal to the Church to recognize that the emancipation of women (an issue, beside which, in his opinion the political and scientific preoccupations of our newspapers "seem almost as ephemeral trifles") is "of God," and his consequential appeal to the Church to welcome this portent and exploit it to the greater glory of God. When the implications of women's emancipation are set forth, its needs, its possibilities, and its risks, Canon Raven is led to his inevitable conclusion that "for those who believe in the value of a sacramental ministry with the priestly function of helping the tempted, the case for a body of women duly trained and ordained seems overwhelmingly strong. Such work should be done under authority from the Church; it cannot be properly done except by women: they should be commissioned for it."

But of course it is of limited use, this kind of reasoning; for the strength of the opposition is the silent strength of an unutterable obscurantism. Those whose minds are open to reason on the subject, if they have not already made up their minds, may do so as a result of Canon Raven's book. Those who have little faith in their own judgment may be strengthened by the boldly declared partisanship of the author, and in his wake, of such men as Dean Inge and Bishop Welldon. There remain, however, the Hensley Hensons. The Bishop of Durham is, it appears from a recent address to his Diocesan Conference, implacably opposed to Canon Raven's thesis. His reasons are not very adequately set forth in the Press, but they appear to centre upon the fear that if women are permitted to become priests there will be fewer of them available for the business of child-bearing. "The

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR THE PERIOD 1925 TO 1927.

This Report is a masterpiece of its kind. Miss Elsie Zimmern, General Secretary of the I.C.W., its editor, has succeeded in producing a volume which is handy and light to hold and quite full of useful information arranged in such a way that the seeker for knowledge can find his or her way about with ease. French, German and English are the official languages of the I.C.W., and there is plenty of each, but even the most harsh of these tongues has nestled down into its place in the book and manages to look friendly.

The I.C.W. has felt a reasonable pride in the fact that Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League of Nations, officially received the members of its Executive at the Secretariat on the occasion of their stay in Geneva in June last year. The I.C.W. itself had formed a kind of women's League of Nations long before 1919 and it has at the present time forty national councils affiliated. These councils are established upon a basis which allows an almost complete freedom of initiative, while the more specifically international aspects of the work is developed by certain standing committees which meet at some international centre at stated intervals. There is the Committee on Finance, on Press, on Peace and Arbitration, on Laws and Legal Position of Women, on Suffrage and the Rights of Citizenship, on Public Health, on Education, on Emigration and Immigration, on Trades and Professions, on Child Welfare, and last, but not altogether least, the Sub-Committee on the Cinema. Truly the women of the I.C.W. take their responsibilities seriously. Many who are not members will desire to possess this model compendium, for it is indeed a model of what an elaborate report gathered from widely scattered sources can and should be. We offer our congratulations to Miss Zimmern, to whom inquiries should be addressed at the I.C.W. office, 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

A. H. W.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The report of the meeting held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on 28th February last (see *WOMAN'S LEADER*, 9th March) to discuss this all-important subject, has now been published by the Maternal Mortality Committee and forms an exceedingly interesting little pamphlet, touching as it does on so many sides of the question. The Conference, at which there were about 600 delegates, was addressed by experts on the medical, nursing and administrative aspects of the subject, and the reports of their speeches give a great deal of valuable material worth very serious consideration. The account of the discussion which followed contains also a number of practical suggestions, and we hope that as many as possible of our readers will secure copies of this report which deserves a wide circulation. It may be obtained on application to the Maternal Mortality Committee, 13 Chester Terrace, S.W. 1 (price 1s., post free).

### WOMEN POLICE IN GERMANY.

It is interesting to learn that the employment of women police in Germany is spreading. In Prussia there are now sixty women in the police force, distributed in seven towns. In Baden twelve are employed, and in Saxony six. At Hamburg a department of women police is in process of organization, and at present nine women agents are employed. The period of training lasts from four to five years, which is considerably longer than that undergone by the ordinary police, the object being to equip the women more effectively than men as social and "protective" police. According to a report submitted to a Committee of the League of Nations by the Chief Inspector of Police at Hamburg, "interest in the question of women police in Germany dates from the institutions founded at Cologne during the British occupation, in co-operation between English and German women."

(Continued from previous column.)

world," he says, "wants desperately, not female priests and bishops, but Christian wives and mothers." Looking more closely at his train of argument it would seem as though he feared that the achievement of sex equality in the Church might encourage the practise of birth control. We can indeed put no other interpretation upon his utterances, foolish as this conclusion may appear to our readers, and incompatible as it certainly is with his admission that numbers of single women "through no fault of their own, cannot receive the normal function of domestic life."

Well—here is an "argument" which Canon Raven has not anticipated. But can we blame him! M. D. S.



### THE JOSEPHINE BUTLER CENTENARY. A PRELIMINARY LIST OF COMMEMORATION MEETINGS AND SPECIAL SERVICES.

24th April.

LONDON.—Assemblée Générale of the International Federation in London, 3.30 p.m., private session. Special Commemoration Service in Westminster Abbey, 7.30 p.m. N.B.: A twenty minutes talk on Josephine Butler will be broadcast from London at 9.15 p.m. by Lady Astor, M.P.

MANCHESTER.—Commemoration Service in Cathedral. Preacher, the Bishop of Blackburn.

WINCHESTER.—Commemoration Service in Cathedral. Preacher, the Bishop of Winchester.

NEWPORT (MON.).—Public meeting, 8 p.m. Luncheon Rotary Club, 1 p.m. Speaker, Miss Picton-Turbervill, O.B.E.

25th April.

LONDON.—Public meeting, Central Hall, Westminster, 8 p.m. (see advertisement).

GLASGOW.—Commemoration Service in the Cathedral. Public meeting, St. Andrew's Hall, 7.45 p.m. Speakers, Mrs. George Morgan, the Rev. Herbert Gray, D.D., Colonel Catharine Booth.

26th April.

LIVERPOOL.—Rotary Club Luncheon, 1 p.m., Mr. E. B. Turner, F.R.C.S. Commemoration service in Liverpool Cathedral, 5 p.m. Preacher, the Bishop of Warrington. Reception, 8.30 p.m., by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

CARLISLE.—Commemoration service in Cathedral. Public meeting.

CARDIFF.—Commemoration service in Llandaff Cathedral. Public meeting, Cory Hall. Speakers, Miss Alison Neilans and the Rev. F. C. Gillingham.

SWANSEA.—Commemoration service in St. Mary's Church, 3 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Donaldson. Public meeting, Central Hall, 7 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Coombe Tennant, J.P.

27th April.

LIVERPOOL.—Public meeting, Philharmonic Hall, 8 p.m. Speakers, Dame Rachel Crowdy, D.B.E., R.R.C., LL.D., Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., and the Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy, Chair, the Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University.

BRISTOL.—Commemoration service in Cathedral, 8 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. R. J. Campbell.

30th April.

HAMPSTEAD.—Public meeting, Town Hall, Hampstead. Speakers, Miss Agnes Slack, Dr. R. F. Horton, and the Vicar of Hampstead; chair, the Mayor of Hampstead.

NEWPORT, I. OF W.—Public meeting, Mrs. Bigland.

2nd May.

MANCHESTER.—Public meeting, Free Trade Hall, 8 p.m. Speakers, Dame Rachel Crowdy and the Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy; chair, the Bishop of Manchester.

NORTHAMPTON.—Meeting. Speaker, Miss Alison Neilans.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—Public meeting. Speaker, Mrs. G. F. Abbott.

3rd May.

DUBLIN.—Public meeting. Speaker, Miss Higson; chair, the Archbishop of Dublin.

4th May.

BRISTOL.—Public meeting, Colston Hall. Speakers, Dame Rachel Crowdy and the Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.; chair, the Lord Mayor of Bristol.

8th May.

GLOUCESTER.—Public meeting. Speaker, Miss Alison Neilans.

10th May.

SHEFFIELD.—Public meeting. Speakers, Viscount Astor and Miss Higson; chair, the Bishop of Sheffield. N.B.: The Commemoration service in Sheffield Cathedral will be held on 13th April, Mrs. Butler's birthday. Preacher, the Bishop of Lichfield.

12th May.

LONDON.—The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, Conference. Speakers, Miss Alison Neilans and Dame Edith Lyttelton, D.B.E.

13th May.

OXFORD.—Service in St. Mary's Church. Service in St. Andrew's Church. Public meeting, Sheldonian Theatre. Speakers, Sir Michael Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., Miss S. Margery Fry, M.A., J.P., Professor Gilbert Murray, LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.

EDINBURGH.—Commemoration service in St. Giles' Cathedral, 6.30 p.m.

14th May.

EDINBURGH.—Public meeting, Usher Hall, 8 p.m. Speakers, the Rev. Herbert Gray, D.D., and Lady Barrett, C.B.E., M.D., M.S.

NEWCASTLE.—Commemoration service, Newcastle Cathedral. Preacher, the Bishop of Lichfield.

15th May.

BIRMINGHAM.—Public meeting, Town Hall. Speakers, Sir Henry Slessor, K.C., M.P., and Miss Knight-Bruce; chair, Sir Charles Grant Robertson.

BOLTON.—Public meeting. Speaker, Mrs. Muriel Matters Porter.

NEWCASTLE.—Lecture and performance of a play.

PORTSMOUTH.—Public meeting. Speaker, Miss Higson.

YORK.—Commemoration service in York Minster. Preacher, the Archbishop of York. Public meeting. Speaker, Dame Edith Lyttelton, D.B.E.

16th May.

BANGOR.—Public meeting, 3.15 p.m.

BIRMINGHAM.—Commemoration service in Cathedral. Preacher, the Bishop of Lichfield.

NEWCASTLE.—Public meeting. Speakers, Miss Alison Neilans, Miss Higson.

### QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

#### YOUNG MARRIED WOMEN (BENEFIT).

Mr. Walter Baker asked the Minister of Labour whether he is aware of the dissatisfaction with the Regulations governing the payment of unemployment benefit to young married women; whether he is aware that many young women give up work in industry on marriage only to find that the family income is insufficient to support them; and whether he will take the necessary steps to see that benefit is payable to all persons who are genuinely unemployed and seeking work or see that all contributions are refunded to women who leave industry on marriage.

Mr. Betterton: Young married women are eligible for unemployment benefit on the same conditions as all other insured contributors, and the question whether they satisfy conditions is decided by the same machinery. With regard to the last part of the question, I have no statutory authority to refund contributions to women on marriage. The recommendations of the Blanesburgh Committee were against any change in the law on this point.

Mr. Baker: Is the hon. Gentleman aware that a number of women in Bristol are being refused unemployment benefit although they are genuinely seeking work, and will he cause special inquiry to be made to see that the conditions are satisfied on both sides?

Mr. Betterton: I will certainly look into any cases the hon. Member brings to my notice, but, as I pointed out, there is no special Regulation dealing with young married women. The question in this case, as in others, is whether they fulfil the statutory condition that they are genuinely seeking work.

Mr. Baker: Is it not absolutely certain that a young married woman seeking employment after marriage has to obtain work before she can secure unemployment pay?

Mr. Betterton: No, I cannot accept a generalization of that kind.

THE

## INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS

(Jus Suffragii)

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

### CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN THE SERVICE OF HOSPITALS.

The N.U.S.E.C. is arranging a Conference of representatives of Women's Organizations and others on the following aspects of Women in the Service of Medical Hospitals:—

- Opportunities for training of women medical students.
- The appointment of women to paid and honorary medical posts in hospitals.
- The appointment of women on Boards or Committees of Management of Hospital (including Mental Hospitals).

The Conference will be held on Tuesday, 8th May, at 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, from 2.30 till 6 p.m.

### NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

EDINBURGH S.E.C.

The annual meeting was held in the New Gallery on 2nd April, and the attendance was unusually good. The annual report and financial statement were submitted, and office bearers were elected. The report told of a great amount of excellent work done in the office, and by addressing public and private meetings, a large proportion of it in connection with the Protest against the Edinburgh Corporation Bill. Emphasis was laid upon the importance of the work still waiting to be undertaken, and a warning given against supposing that with the granting of the final instalment of Votes to Women the usefulness of such Societies would end. After tea had been served a number of short addresses were given, some by young women looking forward to early enfranchisement, and all stressing the value of the increasing opportunities open for women. Music and recitations, an exhibition of beautiful dancing by children, and two very clever dramatic sketches were all well done. The most satisfactory result of such an interesting meeting was an addition of twenty new members of the Society, and the outlook is eagerly hopeful.

BEBINGTON AND DISTRICT WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL AND GUARDIANS ELECTIONS.

At the recent elections for the Bebington and Bromborough Urban District Council, Mrs. Caine was returned unopposed. Mrs. Caine has been on the committee of the above Association since its formation in 1918. She was elected in 1919 to the Urban District Council and in 1920 she was made Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. She has served in this capacity ever since. The Urban District Council has a complete and up-to-date maternity scheme and has recently received a letter of appreciation from the Minister of Health for the work done for the mothers and children in the district.

After three years' service on the Board of Guardians, Miss Armstrong, who is Hon. Treasurer of the Association, was re-elected at the head of the poll.

Bebington district has eleven representatives on the Board of Guardians, six of whom are women.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### PUBLIC HOUSES AT BECONTREE.

MADAM,—In a recent announcement in the Press it was stated that the London County Council had decided to erect Five Trust Public Houses on the Becontree Estate for food and "refreshment", and further, to make these centres of entertainment with music and dancing licences.

As I cannot ask for space to discuss both proposals, may I say a few words about the second—the Council's decision to link up, on the Estate for which they are trustees to the public, social pleasures and drink. The policy seems to me unfair to us as tax and ratepayers, and in direct opposition to those objects for which we were willing to be taxed. We hoped and believed that we were going to transplant a large body of our fellow citizens into new and healthy surroundings, to deliver them from squalidly and densely crowded houses, and from the temptations of the Drink Shops, which were their only alternatives. But, under the Council's plan, the Drink temptation, like the ghost of the haunted house who accompanied the inhabitants in their flight, will remove with them to their new homes and will be given new and potent attractions.

This policy is not only unfair to taxpayers, but it imposes a fresh and wholly unnecessary risk upon the younger members of the population. If the young men and girls of Becontree desire, and they most of them do, fortunately, to meet together and to dance and sing, the Council invites them to drink as well. It only requires some acquaintance with the risks of a working girl's life, some experience and some commonsense to realize the recklessness of such an invitation and the evils to which it may so easily give rise.

Therefore, both because the proposal is injurious to Becontree itself, and because it will make a precedent to other places which look to the L.C.C. for guidance, I do hope that the expression of a strong, adverse public opinion may induce a reconsideration and reversal of this most regrettable decision.

ELDRED HORSLEY  
(Lady Victor Horsley).

10 York House,  
Kensington, W. 8.  
14th April, 1928.

### WOMEN AS BARMAIDS.

MADAM,—I regret to read in the issue of your paper of 6th April the fact stated that an attack has been made on the employment of women as barmaids in the organ of The Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England and Wales. I have not read the article, but I must ask you if possible to give me a little space in which to set forth the opposite opinions held after great deliberation whenever this subject comes up for discussion.

Great indignation was felt among feminists who are keenly anxious that women should not be debarred from any trade or profession which they chose to select some years ago. Shutting out barmaids means a great deal more than it appears, as in all inns and hotels, etc., not reckoned as public houses, all women would be turned out. This fact was one of the arguments against closing an avenue of employment for women, where not only are they usefully employed but where they may exert a good influence. It is said many barmaids become inebriated. This is one of the loose statements which, according to statistics, does not hold water. Miss Bulley, in giving evidence before a Royal Commission, evidence collected by an investigation of a careful description, stated that she had found a great number of barmaids were teetotalers. In stating that barmaids have often a good influence in the conduct of a public-house, it is perhaps unfair to wish they should be so employed to improve matters, but it is the public-houses that want reforming, not the barmaids, and if The Temperance Council would turn its attention to some of the worst conducted houses they would find they were often not served by barmaids. I had the pleasure some years ago, when this agitation was at its height, of putting up two barmaids from a large manufacturing town in the North, and I have never met two more sensible or pleasanter girls. They told me a great deal. In one town a man went and pushed open the door of several public-houses, and seeing a barmaid serving went off again. He knew he was the worse for drink, and waited till he found a house with a barman serving before he went in to get more drink.

Chiswick.

MADLINE GREENWOOD.

MADAM,—I am extremely interested to see a letter on a matter that should, in my opinion, have engaged the attention of THE WOMAN'S LEADER long ere this, viz. the Employment of Women as Barmaids.

The article referred to, written by the Rev. C. F. Tonks, is well worth reproducing *in extenso*, if the author's permission can be obtained, and it would give food for discussion and, I hope, keen support. In this, as in many other matters, we lag behind the example set by our Colonies as well as other countries, as is well known. I fear the move suggested by your correspondent, "New Reader" would offer practical difficulties impossible of solution.

As to the N.U.S.E.C. having a slogan, none can be raised by intelligent people such as our members, which has not its interpretations and qualifications. So we need not fear on that score.

Hayes Rectory, Kent.

L. GILCHRIST THOMPSON.

### CORRECTION.

The Women's International League Reception to Miss Pye will be held at Crosby Hall on 10th May from 4-6 p.m., and not at 3 o'clock as previously stated.

THE JOSEPHINE BUTLER CENTENARY, April, 1928.

## GREAT COMMEMORATION MEETING

AT THE  
CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER,  
On 25th APRIL, at 8 p.m.,

In Honour of JOSEPHINE BUTLER, "The Most Distinguished Englishwoman of the Nineteenth Century."

SPEAKERS:

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Mrs. BRAMWELL BOOTH, J.P.  
Dame RACHEL CROWDY, D.B.E., R.R.C., LL.D.  
Miss ALISON NEILANS.  
Sir MICHAEL SADLER, K.C.S.I., C.B.  
The Rev. Dr. JOHANN UDE, Professor of Philosophy,  
Graz University.

CHAIR:

The Rt. Hon. The Lord BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

SEATS: Reserved and Numbered, 2/6; Reserved but not Numbered, 1/-.  
ADMITTANCE FREE.

Further particulars from THE JOSEPHINE BUTLER CENTENARY COMMITTEE,  
Orchard House, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

THERE WILL BE A

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## COMING EVENTS.

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

APRIL 24. 1 p.m. 17 Buckingham Street, Strand. Luncheon. Mrs. F. Ayscough, "Women in China."

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Horsham W.C.A. APRIL 20. 2.30. St. Mary's Hall, Barthillmott Road. Annual Meeting.

E. Lewisham W.C.A. APRIL 20. 8 p.m. Courthill Road Hall. Miss Dorothy Woodman, B.A. "What does Citizenship Mean to the Young Women?"

Preston W.C.A. APRIL 20. 7.30. Orient Café, Friargate. Miss Chigwell, "Nursery Schools."

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

APRIL 23. 5.30. St. Patrick's Club Room, Soho Square. Miss Fedden, "The Aims and Objects of the Alliance."

## "SUFFRAGETTE" LECTURE.

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

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

MAY 10. 4-6. Crosby Hall, S.W. 3. Reception to meet Miss Pye on her return from China. Tickets 2s. 6d.

MAY 22. 8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Euston Road. Public Meeting. Miss Pye, "China."

## W. KENT WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

APRIL 27. 2.45 p.m. West Mulling. Mrs. Hubback, "The Pensions Act."

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TO LET, for 2 months, delightful small HOUSE near Westminster Abbey; accommodation for 2; 5 guineas weekly, including plate, linen and services; excellent housekeeper.—Miss Picton-Turbervill, 14 Gayfere Street, Westminster.

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HAMPSTEAD.—Furnished BED-SITTINGROOM to let, suit business woman; near bus and tube; meals optional; ladies only; gas-fire and ring.—Apply, Miss Peile, 10 Roslyn Hill, N.W. 3.

LAKE DISTRICT.—To let, furnished, May, June, July, 25s. weekly, COTTAGE in Eskdale, near Hardknott Pass; 5 beds; farm supplies; fishing.—Symonds, Bird How, Boot, Cumberland.

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PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Classes, Lectures, Private Lessons Speech Club.—Miss Lucy Bell, Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C. 1.

JESSIE D. WALLINGTON (Drugless Practitioner) treats all conditions of ill-health by natural methods—spinal therapy, osteopathy, dietetics, etc. Particularly successful with nerve cases. Consultation by appointment.—37 St. George's Road, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1. Telephone, Franklin 6487.

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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 Rahy Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUE PERSIAN KITTENS.—Amanullah and Souriyane desire honourable posts. They are exceptionally intelligent and charming.—Apply, O'Malley, 6 Steeles Road, N.W. 3.

## POSTS WANTED.

SOCIAL WORKER requires part-time work, secretarial (no shorthand); experienced visitor; small salary.—Write, Fisher, 159 Cromwell Road, S.W.

FRAULEIN EDITH WIELDT (of East Friesland, near Hamburg), aged 19, requires place in England as House-daughter, to help with housework and care of children, in return for English lessons.—Apply, Mrs. Alys Russell, 11 St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, S.W. 3.

## POST VACANT.

SUMMER months at the seaside. Mrs. F. T. Errock (Olive Tetley) wants domesticated gentlewoman, about 25, to assist in housework and care of two little boys (at kindergarten). Charming bungalow, close to sea.—Apply in first instance to Mrs. A. A. Lovegrove, 166 Colcherne Court, S.W. 5.

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GOWNS well cut and fitted by experienced dressmaker. Terms from 21s. Ladies' own materials made up. Renovations a speciality.—Grace Wayman, 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.

GLOVES, specially good quality, natural, white, 4s. 11d. pair.—Mrs. Plevin, Northgate, Chester.

## 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 (new address), requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 7s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

LECTURE by Miss Evelyn Sharp at Essex Hall, Monday, 21st May. Subject: "Mary Wollstonecraft." John Stuart Mill Dinner, 20th May, at Craig's Court Restaurant.—Particulars and tickets from Miss Thompson, 38 Hogarth Hill, N.W. 11.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 22nd April. 3.30, Morley Horder, Esq., "How to Preserve the Countryside." 6.30, Rev. A. Horrocks.

## CHARGES FOR PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

## INSERTIONS.

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	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
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THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for **1½d.** including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1 (Telephone Victoria 6188), and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

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