

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XXIII.

No. 17.

Twopence.

REGISTERED AS  
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, May 29, 1931.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
"BY THEIR FRUITS SHALL YE KNOW THEM" . . . . .	131
THE AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION. By Lady Layton . . . . .	131
THE NURSING PROFESSION. By a Special Correspondent. . . . .	132
THE COUNTRYWOMAN'S PARLIAMENT. By B. R. . . . .	133
"CATHERINE OF SIENA." By L. M. . . . .	134
CORRESPONDENCE—	
Florence Nightingale . . . . .	135

Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and  
Abroad, 10/10.

Common Cause Publishing Co., 4 Great Smith Street,  
Westminster, S.W. 1.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### The Chairman of the Disarmament Conference.

Once again Mr. Henderson has more than justified his fine reputation at Geneva. We alluded last week to his skill in avoiding any clash with regard to the Austro-German Economic Pact, explained in this issue in a special article by Lady Layton. This week we report the news both of his appointment as Chairman to the forthcoming Disarmament Conference and of his decisive handling of the Poland-Silesian Report. It is reassuring to note that not only will his chairmanship enhance the chances of a successful issue of the Conference, but also that his appointment seems to have been welcomed in every quarter. His refusal to allow a discussion on Poland's report on her treatment of her German minorities in Silesia was eminently justified in view of the fact that Poland had seen fit only to have the 60-page document, for which she had had four months to prepare, in the hands of members of the League Council during the week of the meeting itself; nor would he consent to absolve Poland from any responsibility arising from a delay for which she was herself alone to blame.

#### Ominous News from India.

As lately as 25th March Mr. Wedgwood Benn, in reply to a question, said that so far as he knew there was no intention of amending the Sarda Act in restraint of Child Marriage, and since then the papers have reported several legal actions dealing with violations of the Act. But we have now received a cutting of an article from the *Calcutta Statesman* of 12th April stating that with the assent of the Viceroy an orthodox Hindu member of the Assembly was about to introduce a bill to exempt Brahmins and the members of certain other communities from the Act. The rest of this long article contains an attack on the Sarda Act and on the Government for permitting it, and a defence of child marriage so outrageous in its assertions and implications that its appearance in so reputable a journal is indeed amazing. No doubt the writer was able to assume, we fear with too much truth, that few of his readers would have taken the trouble to study for themselves the report of the Joshi Committee on the Age of Consent or he would scarcely have dared to repeat some of the fallacies which that report smashed to atoms, such as that child marriage is equivalent merely to "irrevocable betrothal" or that it had no deleterious racial results. In fact, the most depressing sections of the report refer to Bengal, of which Calcutta is the capital. It shows that in Bengal early marriage is most widely prevalent, shows least signs of diminution, is most in-

variably followed by consummation either before or immediately after puberty and leads to the most ghastly results. It is not, however, the vapourings of this anonymous journalist that matter, but his statement which can hardly be pure invention since detection would be so easy, that the bill he foreshadows is about to be introduced with the Viceroy's consent. This consent may be a merely formal preliminary. But as it was known that last summer the Government were contemplating the virtual annulment of the Act and had circulated a proposal to that effect among the Provincial Governments, this renewed proposal cannot but give cause for grave anxiety. As Brahmins are both the worst offenders in the matter of child marriage and also set the fashion for all the lower castes, the exemption of Brahmins would be practically equivalent to the rescinding of the Act.

#### Women's Suffrage in Bermuda.

Some time ago we noted the effort to secure the franchise in a colony where the constitution has not been touched since 1834, and is still such as to enfranchise only 6 per cent. of the population. The sympathy of Lord Passfield was enlisted with the result that he sent a courteous letter to the legislature urging them to bring their constitution more into line with that of the rest of the empire. The result is now known; after a debate in which nearly the whole of the speaking was for revision, the majority silently voted down the proposal by 21 votes to 11. It is difficult for outsiders to tell exactly what lies behind the attitude of the Bermuda legislature in rejecting Lord Passfield's attitude, but apparently it is simply a stolid conservatism. The colour question does not seem to enter in since the proposed change was merely to include women on the present property owning qualification, but perhaps the reactionaries foresaw that the next demand would be for a more democratic form of qualification. Any way it was clear from some of the speeches that the reformers recognized the right of the Imperial Government to intervene in a case where the Parliament of a Crown Colony obstinately refuses to reform itself. They warned their colleagues that a refusal to accept their moderate proposal might lead to their having more drastic changes forced upon them. We hope that their anticipation will be realized. A question addressed by Miss Rathbone to the Under Secretary of the Colonies is aimed at eliciting the intentions of the Government in this respect.

#### Scottish Women Petition the General Assembly.

We have not yet heard whether the Scottish women who presented a petition last week to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for the admission of women to the Ministry and other offices of the church are satisfied with the result. Lady Aberdeen and other signatories appear before the Assembly in person; alas! Lady Frances Balfour was missing, and many "Fathers and Brethren" must have recalled her last visit to this august body, and her witty and persuasive speech. Lady Aberdeen spoke of the amazing change in the position of women in all the ordinary avocations in life while the profession which appealed to their highest ideals was barred against them, and she begged the Assembly not to refuse those who heard the call to a high and holy vocation. Principal Martin, no doubt convinced that it was the best that could be done at present, moved that the petition should be remitted to a special committee of thirty to include one-third from the various Women's Committees of the Church, with instructions to report to the next Assembly, and this proposal was adopted. What a strange thing it is that consciousness of sex is so strong in the Church where one would least expect it—so strong that Dr. John White, a leader in the happy reunion of the Scottish Churches two years ago, believed that the granting of the petition would jeopardize the unity of the Church. No loyal daughter of the Church would wish to endanger this, but many must indeed wonder why it should be so.



#### A Woman on the Police Council.

The deputation led last month by Miss Picton-Turbervill to the Home Secretary has borne fruit already. Last week she received a letter from Mr. Clynes announcing that he was now about to take action on both of the questions raised on that occasion. The first related to the appointment of a woman to the Police Council; with the approval of Lord Byng he has now appointed Miss Dorothy Peto to this position. This is, indeed, good news; our readers will not have forgotten that Miss Peto, formerly director of the Liverpool Women's Police Patrols, was last year appointed staff officer in charge of the Women's Section of the Metropolitan Police at Scotland Yard, and the Home Secretary's choice will receive general approval. The second matter referred to is the drafting of regulations to be submitted to the Police Council on the appointment of women police under Section 4 of the Police Act, 1919. A copy of the Home Secretary's letter appears elsewhere in our columns. He writes that he is arranging for the preparation of such regulations to be considered at a forthcoming meeting. Well, the world moves and though women are still relegated to subordinate duties in the services of the Christian Church, they are rapidly finding their rightful place in the service of the State.

#### First Preferences in Social Reform.

Cinema licences occupies the first place in the list of twelve resolutions balloted for by the Constituent Societies of the National Council of Women. This is followed by one asking for a Woman Police Commissioner and a third asking for regulations for policewomen, which will probably be withdrawn or amended in view of the good news contained in the letter referred to above from the Home Secretary to Miss Picton-Turbervill. The fourth place is secured by the Nationality of Married Women and the eighth by the Wills and Intestacies Bill. A resolution dealing with the Disarmament Conference comes fifth, followed by two relating to child offenders. The ninth asks branches to consider the question of lodgings for women, and the tenth asks for a Royal Commission on Causation and Prevention of Mental Deficiency. The eleventh resolution, similar to one refused urgency at the meeting of the Federation of Women's Institutes, is the only one which touches on Unemployment, except No. 12, admirably documented, which asks for classes for unemployed juveniles between 14 and 16. The only resolution dealing directly or indirectly with housing on the agenda paper falls below the first twelve, and asks members of the National Council to press for trained house property managers. The order of preference is interesting and sometimes a little surprising—perhaps the selected subjects tend a little too much this year to be those about which there is fairly general agreement, to produce very lively discussions. We are aware that housing problems have often figured on the agenda of past meetings, but find ourselves regretting that it should be absent this particular year—when local authorities are preparing their programmes. We regret this all the more because the meeting is held in Scotland, where the problems of housing reform are peculiarly grave and difficult to cope with, though we understand that Aberdeen itself stands high in this respect.

#### Country Women at the Albert Hall.

We print in another column an account of the remarkable annual meeting of the Federation of Women's Institutes, which met last week in the Albert Hall. An interesting feature of this gathering was the presence of a large number of visitors from other countries, many of whom heard the discussion on the proposal of the Federation to affiliate with the International Commission of Agriculture, which was carried by a very large majority. The breadth of interest which characterizes the Institute movement was indicated by the unanimous approval of a rider to this resolution which stated that association with the Agricultural Commission should be without prejudice to association with other International movements. We welcome the very definite line taken by our country neighbours on different forms of cruelty to animals, including trapping wild animals for furs and humane slaughter. It is also an indication of the trend of public opinion that a resolution welcoming the Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance) Bill was approved after a searching fire of questions.

#### Something for Nothing.

We were unable to suppress a glow of satisfaction on learning, on Wednesday of last week, that the House of Commons had,

by the comfortable majority of 181 to 58, refused to give leave to Sir William Davison to introduce a bill authorizing hospital sweepstakes. Not that there is, when one comes to think of it, much logic in the situation. Our betting laws constitute, perhaps, the broadest farce ever played out within the four corners of the law. Rich men bet by cheque and telegram. Poor men bet in back alleys, on doorsteps, and move openly, up and down the course. On the high seas innumerable bored saloon passengers wile away the dreariness of changing sky and singing sea with the endless game of betting on the speed of the ship. Myriads of enterprising newspaper readers bet daily on the chance of their simple cross-word solution finding favour with its nameless opener. Many of us, through the exhilarating mechanism of investment and finance, bet week by week on the changing fortunes of limited liability companies. Few occupations command so large a "reserve of labour" as those which, like the bar, offer shining prizes for sharp swords and sharp wits. While those which, like agriculture, offer at best a steady subsistence, fall to the less enterprising members of society. Our entire social system is riddled with gambling odds from top to bottom, and the cult of something for nothing, or in its milder aspects, more out than you put in, is recognized as a reputable living faith. It is not long ago that we put our pessimism to the test by counting and classifying the posters displayed outside newsagents' premises in the course of a tram ride from suburb to city. It so happened that on that particular day and in that particular place, no less than four out of five of them were concerned with life's happy hazards: "Peddlington widow gets £1 a week for life"—"£500 must be won"—"Lincolnshire handicap results"—and the like. Nor is it possible to open our *Daily Express* or our *Daily Mail* as the case may be, without finding the stimulus of a young woman who made thousands on the chance discovery of a good film face, or a middle-aged man ascending great heights by the exercise of financial acumen. So that all said and done, to withhold the stamp of legality from hospital sweepstakes seems a mere drop in the ocean. Yet it may be the straw which indicates the upper air of the nation's conscience.

#### The Wills and Intestacies Bill in Committee.

The Joint Select Committee on the Wills and Intestacies Bill took its last batch of evidence last Wednesday, 19th May. Evidence was given by Mr. Scott, M.P., and by Dr. Leslie Burgin, M.P., Scottish and English solicitors respectively. Both witnesses were decidedly in favour of some change in the law, so that provision may be made by the testator for his surviving spouse and children. Mr. Scott's evidence showed that many of the difficulties which former witnesses had thought would arise under Miss Rathbone's Bill, as a result of giving a life interest and a share of the estate to spouse or children, are found in Scotland in practice to be very slight. Dr. Burgin gave valuable evidence as to cases which had come to the notice of his firm. He also felt that many of the difficulties feared by former witnesses and members of the Committee would amount to very little in practice. On the whole, he thought that legislation on the New Zealand model would be easier to graft on to the British system than would Miss Rathbone's Bill. The Committee has now adjourned for the Chairman to consider his report.

#### Ourselves.

We regret that the promised article on the recent meetings of the Women's National Liberal Federation, held on 13th and 14th May, reached us too late for publication. We remind our readers that next week's issue is the monthly 12-page "Townswomen's Guild Number." Those interested in this new movement should not fail to see this regularly. Readers can obtain the monthly cover with their copy for an additional 1s. a year (post free).

**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.

#### "BY THEIR FRUITS SHALL YE KNOW THEM."

There lies before us the front page of the *Daily Express* for Friday, 15th May, 1931. Why that particular day, it may be asked? The answer is that on that day we happened to be travelling by train and reading somewhat indiscriminately. There is no significance—any front page will do, on any day. But let this particular one serve for demonstration.

It combines news, politics, gossip, and crime. A "friend of the Prince" has been killed. A Russian princess is expected soon to be engaged. There is a portrait of her. A lady has inherited £1,000,000 from her father, who began with a few shillings a week. Lucky woman. Of her, too, there is a portrait. Down one column there is a convulsion in the world of golf. Down another, somewhat more flamboyantly laid out, there is an account of speed-boat doings on Lake Garda. "Strange chords" have been awakened in the heart of the poet d'Annunzio. Miss Turnbull, the American champion, wears the inscription "sun-kist kid" on her overall. Her father, not to be outdone, is inscribed "sun-kist poppa", her mother "sun-kist momma". Five persons have been murdered by bandits in Morocco. France has laughed at English football. Down at the bottom of the page Mr. Snowden—one is glad to hear—"takes a rest." Beside him are the portraits of four lawn tennis girls. But all this newsprint is, as it were, a mere frill or frame to the main business of the front page. Across the tops of seven columns runs the fiery assertion that "The Road to Geneva is the Road to War," and cleaving the murders and the golf items runs a two-column explanation of how the League of Nations has "reduced Britain to a Second-Rate Power," reduced the Vital Strength of our navy, and "destroyed the power of the British Empire." Indeed, says the *Daily Express*: "The truth about the League of Nations has been hidden from the people of this country for years by a conspiracy of bluff and hypocrisy working upon the susceptibilities of decent, trusting people." From which it would appear that what Lord Northcliffe used to call the "talking point" of the current *Daily Express* is an attack upon the League of Nations.

Let us now turn from this fine flower of the Beaverbrook genius to the man himself. This we are happily enabled to do with the help of an "authentic biography" by F. A. Mackenzie. Frankly it is not a very good biography. In the first place it contains many errors and one full-blown inaccuracy which the author is constrained to indicate on an accompanying slip. But this perhaps is the price we pay for speed. The book is "fresh and hot" up to the latest bout with Mr. Baldwin. A more regrettable feature is that it is compiled largely of raw extracts from the speeches of Lord Beaverbrook and from contemporary Press criticisms of his activities, in which the *Ashton Herald* plays a conspicuous part. Even his lordship's wedding is described thus, at second hand, and we learn that "The wedding was followed by a reception at the residence of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Crawford, Queen Street, after which Mr. and Mrs. Aitkin left for the wedding trip, which will extend over three months and will include visits to Cuba and Mexico,

#### AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION AND THE LEAGUE COUNCIL.

E. DOROTHEA LAYTON.

It must have been clear to everyone that the proposal for a Customs Union between Austria and Germany caused great political reactions in Europe, and particularly in France and Czecho-Slovakia. But many people were asking themselves whether or not it was legally possible within existing treaties, and secondly, whether, if it was, it would be a good thing to encourage. Mr. Henderson very wisely urged both France and Germany and Austria to discuss it at the Council of the League just over. This was agreed. Further, also on a British proposal, general discussion on the political aspects of this proposed Union has been postponed for about three months, as the legal aspect of it has been unanimously referred to the International Court of Justice as a matter for urgent consideration, Austria and Germany agreeing to go no further in the matter pending this decision.

France claims that such a Union is incompatible with Austria's agreement in the Geneva protocol of 1922 (made to give security to her creditors in the loan for financing her arranged by the League) "not to surrender her economic independence to any country". Germany, on the other hand, under the Treaty of Versailles, agrees to give "most favoured nation treatment"

<sup>1</sup> Beaverbrook. By F. A. Mackenzie. (Jarrolds, Ltd. 18s.)

and the Continent of Europe. The young couple were the recipients of many wedding gifts, including one of Maltese lace from Major-General Sir Charles and Lady Parsons." Now this is not—in our view—the way to write biography, and it is certainly a way which lends to Mr. Mackenzie's book a peculiar kind of dreariness. And yet . . . and yet . . . there is the compensating thought that by his very style he has in some strange way illumined the man himself. The thing is oddly in keeping. And so, by easy stages, we approach the man.

Max Aitkin, later First Baron Beaverbrook, is Canadian born. At the age of 20 he was "poor, scarcely able to earn a bare living, and seemingly without prospects." Yet he had, it seemed, a certain flair. "As a boy," he boasts, "I knew the value in exchange of every marble in my village, and this practise of valuing became a subconscious habit." Indeed, it served him well. He valued newspapers. He valued the prospects of new joint stock companies. He valued the changing fortunes of business mergers and the swelling future of Canadian real estate. His natural acumen was reinforced by irrepressible energy. "At thirty he was a millionaire, widely recognized as, in many ways, the most remarkable young man in Canada." It was at this point that he burst upon British politics, stepping rapidly to the forefront of the Conservative Party as the victor of Ashton-under-Lyne in the General Election of 1910. It is significant that his great contemporary, Lord Northcliffe, gave him his first big boost. But at this time, it must be remembered, Aitkin had not set his foot in Fleet Street. The *Daily Mail* had not felt the challenge of the *Daily Express*. From this point onwards, however, his activities lay in the field of politics and journalism. War propaganda is an ugly business, however good the cause on whose behalf it is pursued. And it may be that an ugly business requires ugly instruments. Be that as it may—Lord Beaverbrook, like Lord Northcliffe, seems to have played his part as propagandist under successive Coalition Governments. Like Lord Northcliffe, he seems also to have dabbled in the craft of Cabinet making. Yet it would be unfair to Lord Beaverbrook to labour the comparison. Both his appearance and his utterances suggest that he managed to avoid that brooding and humourless megalomania which we associate with the Harmsworth brothers. It cannot be said of Lord Beaverbrook, as it can undoubtedly be said of Lord Northcliffe, that he was vulgar without being funny. He preserved and still preserves a certain impishness.

Finally, in the last six chapters we meet the full-blown Beaverbrook of our own time: the amplified platform Beaverbrook, the Empire Crusading Beaverbrook, the Beaverbrook *v.* Baldwin. And we are left with the impression that the introduction of this Beaverbrook and his simple creed to the British public was the main task of our present biographer. Well—he has told us much. And turning once more from what he has told us to the document which stimulated these remarks, we feel that we have learned something of the power behind the headlines.

to the allies. That is, she is obliged to make any concessions she makes to Austria to them also, unless Austria comes right inside her tariff walls. Let us for a moment consider the origin of this proposal. Austria is on the brink of another financial bankruptcy. Germany for twelve years has been suffering from the loss of prestige due to her position as the "conquered nation", disarmed and still controlled by nations fully armed. It has become a matter of life and death to any German government to achieve something which will enhance her prestige. She is quite willing to accept the verdict of the Court, because other great powers would do the same—but if the verdict is in her favour, she will find it almost impossible to give way to France on political grounds, unless by some promise of a substantial reduction of armaments by the armed nations, or by some alternative economic proposals in which Germany is treated as France's equal—she can remove the feeling of hopelessness due to her position as the "conquered nation."

France, in her blindness, on the other hand, still clings to the *status quo*, and fears anything which seems to be a first step towards German control of Europe once more.

England and we as women, must seek for action which will lead to permanent peace and greater prosperity. This alone can be found in a policy which draws Germany and France



together, not in one that forces them into separate camps. On the other hand Austria is in desperate economic straits, and all the "succession states," e.g. Czecho-Slovakia, realize the urgency of breaking down the ever increasing barriers to trade amongst themselves, Austria, and the rest of Europe.

The solution seems to be in (1) France recognizing the necessity of fulfilling in a generous spirit the promise under the Treaty of Versailles, of following up Germany's disarmament, with a general reduction of armaments; (2) In Germany abandoning this alternative avenue to renewed prestige, in return for a more general arrangement between all the nations of Europe to reduce their tariffs—rather on the lines recently suggested by M. Benes, of Czecho-Slovakia; (3) Great Britain can contribute greatly to this by accepting a modified form of "most favoured nation" clause in our commercial treaties—thus enabling some preferential schemes to be arranged, which have hitherto been prevented by us. Provided the schemes are always for *lower* tariffs, and that we come in at the lowest tariff, we should certainly gain far more than we should lose. France and Czecho-Slovakia are convinced that the Austro-German Customs Union is and must be the first step to the "schluss" or complete union of the two countries. Now there may come a moment when such a union will come to pass, and indeed, they are practically the same race and there is much to be said for it.

But for the peace of Europe—it is far more important that there should be an understanding between Berlin and Paris. The commercial policies of Europe must be drawn much more closely together within the League and the armaments regulated on a more equitable scale, and when this has been done, the danger of Europe falling into separate economic and political blocs will pass, and France will not be afraid of the "Anschluss." But it is useless and dangerous to be content with a mere refusal to Germany and Austria—fortunately the recent discussions at Geneva show that the other countries are alive to the impossibility of inaction in the economic sphere—and it is to be hoped that when the Council meets in September the recommendations of the world Economic Conference of 1927 to make international trade freer and easier will be put into practical form in Europe at any rate.

(Continued from next column.)

their training) for the keep and salaries they receive. And yet the provision of an adequate properly trained nursing service is quite as essential to the well-being of the country as the provision of teachers. It is, moreover, an admitted fact that there is a genuine shortage of nurses under the existing system, and one at any rate of the reasons for that shortage appears to be the economic pressure upon parents and the age gap between the usual school leaving age and the age of entry into a hospital. Surely this is a position which both the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health might consider with advantage?

### WOMEN'S PIONEER HOUSING LIMITED

Public Utility Society, Founded 1920

INVEST AFTER INVESTIGATION

and  
Build up Housing for Professional Women at Moderate Rents.

HERE, your money not only earns a good return, but supplies an essential need—the demand for our small flats is overwhelming.  
SEND for Illustrated Booklet and read the story—from zero to £100,000 in TEN YEARS and 6% dividend all along the line.  
The Secretary, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

### ARE YOU INTERESTED in this week's issue?

Why not subscribe for a further 3 months? Send 3s. (to include monthly Supplement) to

The Manager, The Woman's Leader, 4 Great Smith St., S.W. 1.  
6 months (including Supplement) 6s. 12 months (including Supplement) 12s.

### THE WOMAN'S LEADER EVERY FRIDAY. TWOPENCE.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SOCIETIES

Send 10/10 to the Office of the Paper, 4 Gt. Smith St., Westminster, S.W. 1.  
2/9 for Three Months. SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY.

## THE NURSING PROFESSION.

From a Special Correspondent.

The *Lancet* Commission on Nursing, which was set up before Christmas and issued its first interim report in February, has called a good deal of public attention to the Nursing profession.

A great deal of expert evidence has, no doubt, been submitted to that Commission, but as yet only two interesting memoranda which must have been submitted have appeared publicly, namely, that of the National Council of Women, which was printed in their Monthly Notes, and that of the Association of Head Mistresses, which was summarized recently in *The Times* Educational Supplement. From this evidence it appears that the existence of the age gap between the age of 16, at which many girls leave school, and the age of 18 or 19 or 20, at which hospitals receive them as probationers, is considered to be one of the great deterrents to recruitment for the profession of nursing. Many girls nowadays have to begin earning at the age of 16 unless they can secure scholarships with maintenance grants to enable them to carry on their education and subsequent technical training to a later age, and cannot afford to wait without occupation until they are old enough to enter a hospital. This being so, girls who might ultimately wish to be nurses often enter some wage earning occupation to fill in the gap; and it is quite natural that after two or three years of the independent life of a modern young woman wage earner they become unwilling to step back into a training school and begin again the arduous process of passing examinations and submitting to rigorous discipline. Both the National Council of Women and the Headmistresses' Association have suggestions to make on this point, and both of them, though with variations in detail, consider that it would be helpful to recruiting for the nursing profession if the candidates intending to enter upon it could be enabled to continue their school education to 18, and could be given during that time a certain amount of the special teaching in the hygiene, anatomy, invalid cooking, and so on which are now taken during the first year of a probationer's training. As things are now, the probationer going in at 19 or 20 has to start, so to speak, from scratch. She has to learn not only her practical nursing work but also the theoretical work necessary to pass first the preliminary and secondly the final State examination, and the strain of this double task is one of the things which makes many girls hesitate to embark upon a profession which otherwise they would seriously consider. In a good many hospitals, though of course not in all, it seems to be true that the lectures and theoretical work have to be done during the nurses' off-duty hours, which means that when they are tired and physically worn out with long hours of standing and hard practical work they have to try to master subjects for which their previous education may not at all have prepared them. No educationalists can possibly support this system, which seems as if it must be calculated to spoil both the theoretical and the practical training, and it is interesting that the National Council of Women and the Headmistresses' Association both put forward proposals which would result in the clearing off of at least some part of the necessary theoretical work during the "gap" period and before the work in the hospital itself begins.

One of the difficulties in the way of this proposal is, of course, expense, but there seems no reason why scholarships, maintenance grants and free places in secondary schools should not be reserved for intending nurses in the same way as they now are for teachers. It is generally supposed that one of the aids to recruiting of the nursing profession is the fact that once a probationer has been accepted she pays nothing for her training, but is on the contrary herself paid and kept during the three prescribed years. In point of fact this is not really an absolutely accurate description of the situation, for although probationers are kept and paid small sums they are giving a great deal of work to the hospital as well as receiving training from it, and indeed at the present time the amount of domestic work they do is often quite out of all proportion to the amount necessary for them to do for purely training purposes. It is a curious fact that although the training for so many other professions is directly subsidized by the State—from the Universities themselves and the training colleges for teachers to the newly adopted training for probation officers—nothing whatever, or very little, seems to be available for nurses. They are left to deal with the gap period individually as best they can, their training is paid for by the hospitals themselves and the probationers have to work very hard (over and above

(Continued in previous column.)

## THE COUNTRYWOMAN'S PARLIAMENT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

The Albert Hall was crowded from the topmost gallery to the Royal Box (graciously lent by the President of Sandringham Women's Institute, H.M. the Queen), when Lady Denman entered the Hall with Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, for the opening session of the annual meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes. The proceedings opened with the singing of "God Save the King," and then "Jerusalem," which has been adopted by the members as their anthem. Miss Nettleship conducts this huge choir of women magnificently, and with her whole body swaying to the music, guides them through the difficult score in a triumphant manner. The opening proceedings were broadcast and the audience of 7,000 was no doubt augmented by many thousands of members listening in from every corner of this great national organization. Telegrams were received during the afternoon from far off villages to say they heard perfectly. This great meeting would not be the same without its beloved chairman, Lady Denman; she is an expert in matters of procedure, and deals with the great audience in a friendly and informal manner which makes them feel they are in the Institute atmosphere of friendly co-operation. In her opening address she was able to report continued progress throughout the movement. 250 new Institutes have been formed during the year, and there are now 291,570 members, an increase of 21,000 in a year.

The institute movement, as it grows, wields an increasing influence on public affairs. This kind of work, as we know so well, brings its triumphs but also its setbacks and its disappointments, and Lady Denman had to tell Dr. Addison that the members were still waiting—with growing impatience, the training centre for teachers of rural domestic science, which was recommended by the Denman Report—published in 1928, and which was still in abeyance. Dr. Addison, in his address, expressed himself as immensely impressed by the size and vitality of the movement—it is to be hoped that he realized that here is a force that cannot easily be gainsaid when it urges reforms which will benefit the rural community. A good deal of discussion took place on the resolutions dealing with domestic business, and it was decided that the annual meeting should always be held in London. The size of the meeting was made abundantly clear when it was explained—in discussing new regulations for a count—that it was calculated that a lobby division would take more than an hour and the delegates therefore rejected that method of procedure. The most interesting discussions took place on (1) the need for the training centre for domestic science teachers—ably moved by Mrs. Wintringham—who knows so well from her parliamentary experience that in these reforms it is necessary to try and try again. (2) Maternal mortality and the need for educating potential mothers, mothers, and grandmothers in the need for ante-natal care and medical supervision. (3) International co-operation: Mrs. Auerbach, who represents the National Federation of Women's Institutes on the International Commission on Agriculture gave an interesting report of her stewardship. Some delegates had the temerity, in these international times, to urge that it was unnecessary and extravagant for the Federation to be involved in international activities. A member, obviously of the old school both of thought and headgear, said that members of all women's societies were becoming swollen headed with a sense of their own importance, and perhaps that was the reason many of them discarded their hats at meetings!

Questions of special interest to rural women, which caused lively discussions, were (1) the extension of the National Mark to jams, pickles, bottled fruits, etc., and honey, and (2) a suggestion that women should only wear furs obtained by humane methods as fur fabric. The meeting refused to allow urgency for a resolution put forward by Norfolk, urging Parliament to disregard party divisions and to unite in striving to solve the national problems of agriculture and unemployment. It is unfortunate that Norfolk did not send in their resolution earlier, as it would no doubt have provoked an interesting discussion. The final resolution on the agenda was of special interest to the readers of this paper, as it welcomed the introduction of the Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance) Bill by Miss Rathbone, and urged the Government to give facilities. Mrs. Hubback, who was present as a visitor, was permitted to answer questions—and was under rapid fire from all parts of the hall—but she apparently satisfied her hearers—as the resolution received a good majority. And so the meeting was brought to a successful conclusion. Some feared it might lose its characteristic atmosphere in the vastness of the Albert Hall, but the members progress—as does the movement—in wisdom and strength, and one cannot but be impressed by

this great force of public opinion, which safeguards the interests of countrywomen and country life and may one day prove to be the salvation of the countryside. B. R.

## THE COMPULSORY REPATRIATION OF PROSTITUTES.

The Advisory Committee of the League of Nations which deals with Traffic in Women and Children has very effectively cold-shouldered out of the way the proposals on the above subject put forward by the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women, as a "basis of discussion". Every speech made was made against the proposals; they did not find a single supporter. It was reported to the Advisory Committee that thirty-four women's organizations had sent resolutions protesting against the compulsory repatriation proposals, and asking that the 1904 Agreement, which provides for voluntary repatriation of victims of the traffic, be made effective. Not only, as the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene pointed out, were the proposals of the International Bureau directed solely against certain women, but, throughout, the theory was implicit that it is only against women that society needs protection in regard to prostitution. Moreover, there was the serious danger that, had the proposals been adopted, owing to insufficient scrutiny and criticism of their undesirable possibilities, a new weapon of coercion would have been given to Regulationist authorities, and young women living or temporarily employed in some foreign countries might have been placed in considerable danger by unscrupulous people.

During the discussion by the Advisory Committee many and various arguments were brought forward against the proposals, including those drawn up and distributed in English, French, and German throughout Europe by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, which society first warned the various organizations at home and abroad of the reactionary and dangerous nature of these proposals.

As a result of the Advisory Committee's discussion the subject was adjourned to next year, and Dr. Paulina Luisi, a convinced Abolitionist and feminist, who is entirely opposed to the International Bureau's proposals, was appointed "Rapporteur" on the whole subject of repatriation. This means that the International Bureau's proposals are, for all practical purposes, dead.

## THE DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN.

Total signatures collected to date in Great Britain, over half a million.

The *News Chronicle* reports to-day over 53,000 signatures received to date at its office as a result of its campaign on behalf of the Declaration.

Kingston Women's Peace Crusade is co-operating with the local League of Nations Union in a Disarmament Campaign which began on May 18, indoor and outdoor meetings.

Over 50 organizations are now officially helping to collect signatures.

The Chief Rabbi has circulated a letter in support of the Declaration to all the Rabbis in the British Empire.

A member of the Society of Friends in Yorkshire—an old lady of over 70—has collected 1,400 signatures by house-to-house canvassing.

Birmingham has collected over 8,000 signatures in two weeks at its "Peace Shop", and another 7,000 at a stall outside the Cathedral.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Institutes held in the Albert Hall, on May 19th and 20th, over 3,000 signatures were obtained.

The Council of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union passed a resolution unanimously on May 7th pledging itself "to co-operate . . . in obtaining signatures to the Disarmament Declaration."

The Declaration is to be made a special feature at the Brotherhood Movement Conference, at Folkestone, from June 6th to 10th. Bolton has collected 15,000 signatures to date.

During the Disarmament Campaign Week recently in Greenock 10,000 signatures were collected—mostly at street corners. North Wales has collected 95,000 signatures.

The Stockport Branch of the W.I.L. is running a special campaign with the help of the L.N.U., No More War Movement, the Society of Friends, the Churches, Trade Unions, etc., with the Mayor as President and the Mayoress as Treasurer, and is holding meetings in the Town Hall.

Letchworth has formed a Disarmament Council, with which 29 societies are associated, and house-to-house canvassing is being organized.

A large number of societies and Churches and all three political parties are represented on a Committee just formed in Southampton, under the title of "Southampton Committee for the Furtherance of World Disarmament," which is planning a wide canvass of the town for signatures.



## "CATHERINE OF SIENA."

While the London public seems to be enjoying a diet of Chicago gangster drama it is worth noting that one or two of its record runs are passed on from the so-called highbrow repertory movement. The Barretts, of Wimpole Street, straight from the Malvern Festival, is now adding to its posters the significant legend "London's longest run," and those of us who have watched the reviews of the Pirandello experiment at the Huddersfield Repertory Theatre are hoping that the London theatrical world will shortly offer its welcome to this Huddersfield Company.

But it would be an error to believe that London has no repertory movements of its own. Apart from the Sunday Societies, the Gate Theatre, the Old Vic, and Sadler's Wells, there are other repertory experiments which are gallantly introducing not only old and tried, but new authors and new plays to the public; such a one as the Warwick James Repertory Company, which on May 20th produced Miss A. M. Allan's "Catherine of Siena", at the King George's Hall, Tottenham Court Road.

The play, which is medieval in setting and in spirit, has considerable dramatic interest. It is the story of Catherine of Siena's journey to Avignon to recall Pope Gregory XI to Rome. There is plenty of plot and action, the villainy of the cardinals and legates, the dalliance and intrigue of the Palace at Avignon, the human vacillation of Pope Gregory warring with his spiritual nature and the determination and courage of the blessed Catherine herself. Miss Allan has chosen a subject well fitted to the poetic expression and dignity of phrase which mark the play throughout, and the production was so admirable that it certainly seems a sad waste to rest with one performance. The scenes, especially in the Palace at Avignon, were beautifully staged, and the 14th century dresses added a rich beauty to the whole. Victor Thornton, in the part of Pope Gregory, gave a fine performance marked by quiet power and restraint. Irene Palmer, as Catherine, gained in spiritual quality as the play worked to its climax, though in the earlier scenes in Siena and Florence she seemed to lack the deep religious experience necessary for dramatic force. Audrey English, as Madame Cecile de Baux, the leading courtesan of the Palace, was well cast. Though the play deals with great moments in the history of the Church, Miss Allan has kept the characters human. There is one charming scene when St. Catherine arrives in Florence and is receiving the gratitude and thanks of the citizens for her decision to go to the Pope at Avignon and beg for peace, but it is not speeches from the citizens of the great Republic of Florence which we hear, but the shouts of delight from an excited little boy, "Now we can have honey cakes to eat, mother, can't we? Hurrah! hurrah!"

L. M.

## WOMEN POLICE.

The following letter from the Home Secretary to Miss Picton-Turbervill, M.P., will be read with the greatest satisfaction by all those women's organizations who have taken part, during the last eight years, in the struggle for the concessions which the Home Secretary has now announced.

DEAR MISS PICTON-TURBERVILL,—I have now had an opportunity of considering fully the representations put to me by the deputation on the subject of policewomen which I received at the House of Commons on the 28th April. The two questions which you and your colleagues stressed were the appointment of a woman to the Police Control and the drafting of Regulations so that they may be submitted to the Council under Section 4 of the Police Act, 1919. You will be glad to know that I find myself able to meet you on both these questions.

I have come to the conclusion—and I am sure you will agree—that no better choice could be found for the Council than Miss Peto, and as Lord Byng has consented to her serving she will be summoned to a meeting which I hope to arrange before very long. I am also arranging for draft Regulations to be prepared so that they may be considered by the Council on the same occasion.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) J. R. CLINES.

Miss E. Picton-Turbervill, M.P.

### THE POLICEWOMAN'S REVIEW.

A MONTHLY PAPER.

Devoted to the Interests of Women Police at Home & Abroad.  
Single copies 3d. each. Annual subscription 3/6 post free.

Published by WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICE,  
51 TOTHILL STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

## OBITUARY.

LINA ECKENSTEIN.

Lina Eckenstein died at her home, "The Cell," Little Hampden, Bucks, on Monday, 4th May, 1931.

It is easy for the feminist movement to appraise what it owes to its executive and political leaders; it is more difficult to realize what it owes to its scholars and philosophers. Lina Eckenstein was a historian of more than European fame, and the central inspiration of her work was the place of women in past civilizations. She brought out from her historic studies the fact that the modern women's movement was replacing women in the position which they had held in the past in learning and culture. Her great work, *Women Under Monasticism* should be in the libraries of all workers in the feminist cause. It is a mine of information and inspiration. In her picture of Herrad of Landsberg, Hildegard, Radegund, and others, she shows us that the right to self-development and social responsibility which the women's movement has restored to women was secured to them a thousand years ago by the protection of conventual life which gave them also the possibility of sharing in the intellectual and political life of the community.

It is a terrible loss that Miss Eckenstein has left us while her volume on *The Early Christian Women* was yet unfinished. It was the only regret of the painful days of her last illness that she might not have time to see this book completed. The work of collecting the information for these two volumes entailed years of research, delving into old monastic chronicles in medieval German. Miss Eckenstein equipped herself for the task and devoted many years to it. She also trained young workers and inspired them with her own enthusiasm. Some of our most prominent feminist workers owe much of their knowledge and enthusiasm to her early teaching and direction. She had a wonderful understanding of the minds of children and young people, who were attracted to her in a quite unusual way. She entered into their enthusiasm and shared their imagination in a way that reminded one of Hans Anderson. There is a little volume of stories written by her for children, published many years ago, entitled *How the Spirit Fought the Cat*, full of imagination; it makes one think of the dawn, it is so fresh and dewy. Her *Historical Studies in Nursery Rhymes* are full of learning and historic imagination.

She also wrote a small Text Book on Sinai, based on the winter she spent there excavating, and a novel located in Egypt at the time of the youth of Moses which introduces Moses and his adopted mother, the daughter of the Pharaoh. This volume we owe also to the time she spent with the British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

Miss Eckenstein was of pure German extraction, though herself born a British citizen, and this gave her an understanding of the mentality of the two peoples shared by very few. She worked enthusiastically for the British soldiers during the war and understood curiously sympathetically the difficulties of the authorities in dealing with her property under the difficulties which arose during the War.

Miss Eckenstein's death is a great loss to our cause. Her peculiar gifts of learning and sympathetic imagination are not often found united. It is greatly to be hoped that some worthy follower will be able to edit for us her incompleting volume on Early Christian women.

ETHEL M. N. WILLIAMS.

## THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S NEWS

(Jus Suffragii)

Is an international record of the Woman's Movement. Unique in its scope this paper will appeal to every woman with a wide interest in world events

## SECTION FRANÇAISE

Subscription rate 6s. a year post free

Free specimen copy from the Circulation Manager, International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1

Obtainable at  
LIBRAIRIE INTERNATIONALE, 73 Russell Square, W.C. 1.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: MRS. CORBETT ASHBY.

Hon. Treasurer: MRS. VAN GRUISEN. Hon. Secretary: MRS. RYLAND.

General and Parliamentary Secretary: MRS. HORTON.

Offices: 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

## "LONDON WALL" TEA PARTY, 4TH JUNE.

Applications are coming in rapidly for tickets for the Tea Party at Lady Denman's on 4th June, when Mr. John Van Druten and Mrs. Blanco-White are speaking on "London Wall." We would, therefore, recommend any who still require tickets to apply for these immediately, as the space is limited. Proceedings will begin at 3.30, and will be concluded by tea.

## WOMEN'S POLICE.

Readers will have seen in the Press, and reference is made to it elsewhere in THE WOMAN'S LEADER, that the Parliamentary Committee, of which Miss Picton-Turbervill is Chairman, has succeeded in securing the support of the Home Office on the question of the employment of Women Police throughout the country. It will be remembered that the deputation of Members of Parliament, which recently waited on the Home Secretary, was organized after the Conference of Members in the House, which was convened by Miss Picton-Turbervill, and at which many delegates at our Council Meeting were present.

## TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS.

There are now over 90 Townswomen's Guilds in England and Scotland, and we believe that many of our members would be interested to get in closer touch with this new development of the National Union. We will be very glad to give further information to any readers on application to us and let them know if there are any Guilds within their own districts. It will be remembered that the Townswomen's Guilds started primarily with a view to helping the newly enfranchised women to make the best and fullest use of their civic responsibilities. It would naturally be a very great help to have the sympathy and co-operation of those who, realizing the value of the suffrage, took part in the struggle for Equal Franchise.

## TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILD SUPPLEMENT—THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

May we remind readers that there is now, with the first issue each month of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, a special supplement published for the Townswomen's Guilds? This attractive green cover, which envelopes the ordinary number of "THE LEADER," contains two or three articles on subjects of special interest to Guilds, together with reports of the activities of a number of them. The space being limited, this is by no means a complete record of the activities of the Guilds, although it gives a very fair idea as to their work. We believe all readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER will be interested in this Supplement, and we would remind them that they may obtain it, in addition to their regular copy, for the additional sum of 1s. a year. We shall be glad to send single copies, price 2½d. post free, on application.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

MADAM,—I was very grateful for your kind reference to my forthcoming book on Florence Nightingale, in your issue of May 15. May I inform your readers that it will be published by Messrs. Thornton Butterworth, on 11th June. It deals in some detail with the earlier portion of Miss Nightingale's life, and the prolonged and agonising struggle she had to go through before she was able to escape from the state of being a young lady at home and do her own work. She kept journals during this period, large portions of which I have been allowed to quote.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

## The ENGLISH FOLK COOKERY ASSOCIATION

will be glad to receive information respecting Scottish, English, Irish and Welsh food and cookery customs, ceremonial dishes, and cakes (local and traditional). 2s. 6d. weekly will be given for the best received written on a post card addressed Miss White, E.F.C.A., care of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith St., Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Monday, 18th May.

## INDIA FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Mr. Day asked the Secretary of State for India the number of whole-time or part-time factory inspectors that are employed in India; and how many of these inspectors are women.

Mr. Benn: At the beginning of this year the number was forty-seven, including one woman inspector in Bombay.

Mr. Day: Has the right hon. Gentleman received any information from the Government of India as to their present intention of increasing the number of whole-time women factory inspectors.

Mr. Benn: I cannot say. The hon. Member must remember the financial stringency which prevails.

## FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

Lt.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State for India what are the causes of the delay in deciding on the delegates or representatives of the communities and interests to be represented on the Federal Structure Committee of the resumed Round Table Conference.

Mr. Benn: It is necessary before attempting to settle the personnel of the Committee to decide when it can meet: the Governor-General is now engaged in consultation with delegates on this point, and I hope shortly to be able to announce the decisions taken as a result.

Tuesday, 19th May.

## HOUSING, SCOTLAND.

Mr. Boothby asked the Secretary of State for Scotland the number of State-aided houses completed in Scotland during the years 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 respectively.

Mr. Boothby: The number of State-aided houses completed in Scotland during each of the years in question were as follows:—1927, 20,158 houses (including 1,110 Government steel houses); 1928, 18,096 houses (including 324 Government steel houses); 1929, 18,240 houses; 1930, 11,056 houses; 1931 (to 31st March), 1,911 houses.

Tenders have been approved up to 16th May for 3,843 houses and pressure is being exercised by conference and otherwise on all local authorities to secure completion of the housing programme.

## AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

An International Conference on African children, the first of its kind, is being organized under the auspices of the Save the Children International Union of Geneva, of which the Save the Children Fund, of Great Britain, is a founder member and the principal supporter.

For several years the leaders of the movement, especially its founder, the late Eglantyne Jebb, considered the situation and the moral obligation of extending the Union's activities to Africa, for with affiliated members in thirty-six different countries and its freedom from religious or political bias, the organization can exert an influence which may be of the greatest value. A committee of experts, brought together at the Union's invitation in November, 1928, set in motion a movement of which the International Conference on African Children is but one of the stages. The Conference follows more than two years of study and the circulation to Government officials, missionaries and others of a questionnaire, by means of which much invaluable information has been collected. The Organizing Committee is fortunate in having the co-operation of the Governments having interests in Africa, and of the leading missionary societies both Protestant and Roman Catholic.

Eminent authorities on Africa will open and contribute to the discussions, and it is anticipated that the Conference will attract the interest and support of many men and women who are anxious to arrive at a better understanding of the needs and possibilities of Africa, and of their responsibilities in connection therewith. To such it offers a common platform for the pooling of their experience and the exchange of their ideas.

The Conference will be held in Geneva from 21st June to 23rd June, in the Salle Centrale, Place de la Madeleine. Full particulars can be obtained from the offices of the Save the Children International, 31 Quai du Mont-Blanc, Geneva, or from 26 Gordon Street, London, S.W. 1.



## COMING EVENTS.

## B.B.C.

Monday, 1st May. 7 p.m. "New Books." Miss V. Sackville-West.  
Wednesdays, 10.45. 3rd June: Mrs. Oliver Strachey, "A Woman's  
Commentary."

Tuesdays, 7.25. 2nd June: Sir William Beveridge, "Unemployment" (3).

## COUNCIL FOR REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

25th June, 8 p.m. Café Royal. Dinner in honour of Dame Rachel  
Crowdy. Speakers include: The Foreign Secretary, Dame Rachel  
Crowdy, Miss Maude Royden, and others. Chair: Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon.

## ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN.

3rd-5th June. Glasgow. International Conference.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN CHILDREN.

22nd-25th June. Geneva. Particulars from 26 Gordon Street, W.C. 1,  
or 31 Quai du Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

## MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

To 6th June. New Burlington Galleries. Paintings and Drawings by  
the late George J. Coates. Admission free.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL WELFARE.

May 28-29. Central Hall, Westminster. Conference on Mental  
Health.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

15th-20th June. Aberdeen. Annual Conference.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

4th June, 4.30. Theatrical Tea Party at 43 Upper Grosvenor Street  
(by permission of Lady Denman). Mr. van Druten will speak on his  
play, *London Wall*. Tickets (7s. 6d., 5s.) from 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

## Acton W.C.A.

29th May, 8 p.m. Y.W.C.A., East Acton Lane, W. 3. Mrs. Rees:  
"Political Life in France and England."

## Durham S.E.C.

30th May, 7.45. St. Hild's College. Mrs. Hubback: "Bills before  
Parliament."

## ROYAL ACADEMY.

9 a.m.-7 p.m. Summer Exhibition. Admission 1s. 6d.

## ST. JOAN QUINCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

30th May. Rouen.

## WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

4th June, 4.30. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Miss Grace Ellison:  
"The Women of Jugo-Slavia and Turkey."

## TYPEWRITING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWAM—  
TYPISTS.—4 Chapel Walk, Manchester.  
Tel. 3402 City.

MISS HOBBS, 121 Beaufort Street, Chelsea,  
S.W. 3.—Typewriting, Shorthand, and  
Longhand Service; visiting, with or without  
machine; arrangement by correspondence.

## TO LET AND WANTED.

FLAT, Furnished, Unfurnished, two rooms,  
third available; kitchenette, lighting,  
heating, cooking, 1d. unit; country views, golf,  
riding; suit professional women.—Wheatbarn,  
Welwyn Garden City.

NEAR Baker St.—Comfortable, quiet Bed-  
Sittingroom in professional woman's flat;  
gas fire, geyser, electric light; board as  
required; terms moderate.—Box 1,633, THE  
WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

ONE Unfurnished Room to let, W.C. district;  
overlooking gardens; use of kitchen and  
bathroom (geyser); £1 weekly; attendance  
available; Vict. 1496.—Box 1634, THE WOMAN'S  
LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W.

LARGE, well-furnished bed-sittingroom with  
full attendance; gas fire and ring (sep.  
meter), electric light, bath (Ideal boiler);  
partial board if required. Quiet house near  
G.W.R. and buses for town. Suit business lady  
or teacher. References exchanged.—9 Golden  
Manor, Hanwell, W. 7.

WESTMINSTER.—To Let, single office;  
quiet, very central; electric lighting and  
heating; moderate, inclusive rent.—Apply,  
Box 1635, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great  
Smith Street, S.W. 1.

## HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

VEGETARIAN Guest House; ¼ hour by tram  
from centre of Bath; central heating;  
large garden; fine views; boating and bathing  
in River Avon.—Misses Tollemache, Batheaston,  
Bath.

TO Let, furnished, for long or short period;  
Charming Detached House; 3 bed, 2  
reception, lounge hall, kitchen, bathroom,  
2 w.c.s, electric light; Sentry boiler, gas cooker;  
good garden, fruit trees, garage; bathing tent  
Joss Bay, good sands, bathing, 5 minutes North  
Foreland Golf Club; 1 minute trams, buses;  
close shops. "Waysmeet," Beacon Road,  
St. Peters, Broadstairs.—Mrs. F. J. Errock,  
50 Old Deer Park Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.  
Telephone: Richmond 1102.

TO Let, furnished or unfurnished, bed-  
sitting-room; large west windows, gas  
fire, service; telephone; 3-6 months; 33s. 6d.  
per week.—King, 11 Gordon Place, Campden  
Hill, W. 8.

WELSH Mountain Spa.—Furnished Flat to  
let, 1-3 months. Three guineas per  
week. Parlour, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette, bath-  
room. Golf, tennis; near garage.—Professor  
Foxley, White Heather, Llandrindod Wells,  
Radnor.

MRS. HUBBACK recommends furnished  
house, beautiful part Skye coast; 5 bed-  
rooms, 2 sittingrooms; bathing, fishing,  
walking; very low rent.—Write Campbell, Table  
View, Ardmore, Harlosh, Dunvegan, Skye.

LAKE DISTRICT.—Comfortable; good  
cooking; inside sanitation; electric  
light; very moderate terms; highly recom-  
mended; excellent centre.—Davies, Priory  
Boarding House, Cartmel, Grange-over-Sands.

## EXCHANGE HOSPITALITY.

SWISS Lady from Geneva is anxious to spend  
five weeks in London from May with  
English lady. She would offer exchange hos-  
pitality for five weeks during September, and  
would secure admission for her visitor to the  
Assembly meetings; references.—Write to the  
Secretary, Welcome Committee, League of  
Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.

## POSTS WANTED.

AU Pair.—Well-educated German girl would  
like to spend six months in England  
(Oxford or country); would undertake light  
domestic duties in exchange for hospitality and  
pocket money if possible.—Box 1,632, THE  
WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

LADY, disengaged, would be glad of part-time  
work; secretarial or accountancy.—Box  
1,634, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith  
Street, S.W. 1.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

TWEED Costume, two skirts; medium size;  
hardly worn; also Navy Silk Dress.—  
Box 1,631, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great  
Smith Street, S.W. 1.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FINEST Jersey Butter, wonderful flavour;  
hygienic methods; private pedigree herd;  
first prizes; any quantity carefully packed;  
trial order ½ pound 1s. 6d., post free.—Bridson,  
Aldwick Court, Wington, Somerset.

## PROFESSIONAL.

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

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR  
WOMEN'S SERVICE, 27 Marsham Street,  
Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey.  
Expert advice on what to do with your girls.  
Addresses to schools and societies in London  
and Provinces by arrangement.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse,  
Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 31st  
May. 6.30: Miss Maude Royden.

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

## Charges for Prepaid Classified Advertisements

	INSERTION.			
	One.	Three.	Six.	Thirteen.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12 Words . . .	1 0	2 0	3 6	7 0
18 " . . .	1 6	3 0	5 3	10 6
24 " . . .	2 0	4 0	7 0	14 0
30 " . . .	2 6	5 0	8 9	17 6

Additional words at 1d. per word.

Payment may be made by postage stamps.  
Postal Orders and Cheques should be drawn to The  
Common Cause Publishing Co., and crossed.

If a copy of the paper is required, postage should  
be sent.

Persons using a Box Office Number and requiring  
replies to be forwarded by post must send sixpence  
to cover expenses.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for **2½d.** including  
postage. Send 10/10 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith 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.

Please send THE WOMAN'S LEADER to me for twelve months. I enclose 10/10.

Name .....

Address .....