

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XIX. No. 22. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, July 8, 1927

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE HOUSING PROBLEM. By G. W. Currie . . .	175
THE PROVISION OF DENTAL CLINICS FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE. By Helen B. Dent . . .	175
THE HOUSE OF LORDS STORMED BY WOMEN. By K. Mason . . .	176
SOME GOOD DETECTIVE STORIES. By I. B. O'Malley . . .	178
THE ENGLISH PUBLIC-HOUSE. By C. D. Rackham, J.P. . . .	178

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

NOTES AND NEWS.

Solicitation Laws.

Although the names of the members of the Committee set up to deal with Solicitation Laws have not as yet been published, and although the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament for which the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene and other women's organizations have been pressing has not been granted, we hope that the setting up of this Committee will signalize the beginning of a new epoch in which legislation dealing with order and decency in the streets shall apply to both sexes alike and shall not penalize prostitutes only.

Dame Edith Lyttelton and the Assembly of the League.

We are delighted once again to welcome Dame Edith Lyttelton as substitute delegate for Great Britain at the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations. Our one regret is that, having won a fine reputation for her work at previous Assemblies, she was not this year made a full delegate. (See p. 7 for question in Parliament on this point.)

Edinburgh Corporation Provisional Orders.

Satisfactory news comes from Edinburgh with respect to the effect of the above Orders in so far as the clause relating to compulsory treatment of venereal disease is concerned. The Chairman of the Private Bills' Committee of the two Houses of Parliament has decided that it must be dealt with by private bill, and not by a provisional order. This is in accordance with the contention of women's organizations that if any change in the present voluntary system is contemplated it must be decided by legislature, and not be introduced in a local and piecemeal fashion. It is not known as yet whether the Town Council will promote a private bill. If they do it probably could not be brought in before next year, and would be a very expensive undertaking. We should like to congratulate the women's organizations concerned on the success with which their opposition has met, and hope soon to hear that the whole proposal has been withdrawn by the Town Council.

A Small Step Forward.

The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, came into force on Friday of last week, and with its coming our Local Authorities secure an accretion of power to deal with the evil of smoky factory chimneys. This new Act is supplementary to those clauses of the Public Health Act of 1875 and the Public Health (London) Act of 1891, which relate to smoke nuisances. From henceforth not merely "black smoke," but other kinds of smoke, including soot, ash, or grit, will be definable as a nuisance. Meanwhile the penalties for causing a smoke nuisance are increased by the new Act, and the over-riding powers of the Government stiffened. In future the Ministry of Health will be in a position to ask for reports from Local Authorities

concerning the manner in which their smoke abatement powers are being carried out. Meanwhile the domestic chimney remains, as heretofore, a chartered libertine. Provided it does not catch fire, it may toss what filth it likes into the air, black, white, or yellow.

The Future of Smoke Abatement.

Looking into the future, we see no prospect for some years at least of further national legislation. The matter rests for the moment with the local authorities and with the energy or apathy which they bring to the task of exploiting their old and new powers. From two quarters, however, may come determining influences. From the Ministry of Health, in its capacity of mentor. And from the local electors in their capacity of ultimate arbiters of local policy. In fact, the last influence is immeasurably the most important. If the local electors are determined that the power to impose smoke by-laws and exact penalties for smoke nuisances are exploited to the last ounce by their elected representatives, some real advantage may be distilled out of the new Act. Unfortunately the electors of our north country industrial areas are somewhat in the habit of attributing to the soot the same divine origin as they attribute to the rain in whose company it descends upon them. There it is—it is part of the climate. But if smoke reduction exercised the same popular charm as rate reduction (and the two come to the same thing in the end as far as the ratepayer is concerned) soot would no longer be part of the climate. The vested interest of the individual employer who drives out every evening into the cleaner countryside from the gates of his dirty factory, would count as dust in the electoral balance against the awakened ambitions of a thousand housewives who live week in, week out, under the shadow of its chimneys. "Those that wish to be clean, clean they will be," said Kingsley's Irishwoman. But the wish is not enough. Those that wish to be clean must believe in the possibility of being clean, and they must impress their belief upon those who represent them.

Women of the Empire.

On Thursday and Friday of last week an exceedingly interesting conference took place at the Royal Society of Arts under the auspices of the British Commonwealth League. The main theme of the discussions was the responsibility of the Commonwealth as a whole for each of its units in regard to citizen rights of women. Mrs. Corbett Ashby in opening remarked that we might speak of the independence of units in the sense of the right to decide upon forward movements, but there was no longer any independence of responsibility; all were interdependent. Three main lines of interest clearly appeared through all the discussions. (1) That industrialism in its application to women needs the closest attention of every believer in the women's movements, and that, as a Chinese speaker pointed out, it is not essential to begin with the worst developments of the twentieth century organizations. (2) The serious implications of the double moral standard in relation to women of other than British race governed under our flag who, by reason of that standard, are exposed to exceedingly difficult situations, and sometimes to attack from the white man in other countries. By the rules of this double standard, in the words of one able speaker, no woman of any race is so degraded as to be beyond the demands of a white man, whereas if the contrary association takes place, even by deliberate choice, it is a case for social ostracism, and in some cases penal action. (3) The other point which emerged was the absolute necessity for the use of the political weapon in its fullest degree in the hands of the woman citizen. The old story still half told in Great Britain is equally true of distant countries like the Barbadoes, of the Gold Coast, and of areas where women's development is only beginning. With changing conditions and forward development comes the need for the woman's share in

political power. We hope to publish a full account when the report of the Conference is issued.

Traffic in Women Congress.

The Seventh International Congress for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children was held at the Caxton Hall, 28th June to 1st July. It was well attended by a representative audience, including many foreign delegates, but, as is usual with such congresses, it was not possible, owing to the time taken up by interpreting into three languages to get very full discussion on any of the important subjects on the agenda. Owing to a sharp conflict of opinion as to the inclusion of certain words, definitely relating to the occupied areas in Germany, it looked as if it would be impossible to get any resolution passed condemning the system of licensed brothels, but, almost at the last moment of the Congress, a formula was agreed upon, and a strong resolution unanimously adopted calling for the abolition of licensed houses wherever they may exist under all circumstances and at all times. A resolution on the definition of the word "traffic" in the International Conventions was much strengthened by an amendment suggested by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene and the National Council of Women to the effect that any procurator of women at *whatever age* should come under the definition of "traffic" and be punishable. This proposal was put as an amendment to the resolution and carried unanimously by the Congress. A number of other resolutions were adopted dealing with employment abroad, assistance for deported prostitutes, obscene publications, biological education, etc. The most interesting subject of these was, perhaps, that of methods of dealing with foreign prostitutes deported or repatriated to their own country of origin. The discussion went rather far from the subject under consideration but it brought out the extreme difficulty of effectively assisting and rehabilitating a woman after the whole machinery of the State has been used to push her into a special class as a "common prostitute." From a feminist point of view, it seems that caution is required to prevent the enthusiasm of those who wish to suppress the traffic in women resulting in administrative measures which may make it extremely difficult for young women to move at all freely about the Continent. Dame Rachel Crowley emphasized this danger and the Abolitionist point of view was well put forward when a woman delegate said that the Conference might make regulations for the protection of women but until the system of licensed houses was abolished such regulations were totally ineffective and would only succeed in hampering the free movements of women generally. We hope the International Bureau for the suppression of the Traffic in Women will recognize the desirability of keeping in close touch with the Woman's Movement on all these points.

The Newdigate Prize.

At the Oxford Encænna last week Miss Trevelyan, of Lady Margaret Hall, took her place among the prizewinners and read a portion of the composition which gained for her the Newdigate Prize for English verse. She is the first woman to play such a part, and the large audience assembled in the Sheldonian Theatre greeted the occasion of her appearance with an unusually hearty tribute of applause. It is possible that the distinguished foreigners assembled for the bestowal of honorary degrees in that historic building, may have detected a somewhat significant sequence of events in the appearance of this gifted and successful young woman, close upon the heels of the Public Orator's reference to the recent statute for the limitation of women students. "Truly they have reason to look to their laurels," the alien critic might be tempted to whisper! But he might at the same time doubt whether a policy of deliberate restriction and repression was the best method of safeguarding honour and glory. Unless, of course, he were soaked in the current standards and practices of international politics.

The Last Ditch.

If it be noble to perish in a last ditch, in spite of the waste involved, that must be largely because last ditches are such exceedingly unpleasant places. They come down to us in history with glamour about them—setting themselves up to be crevices hallowed by sacrifice, loyalty and simple devotion. But nowadays, when only quite poor people can be penalized for their opinions, both the atmosphere and the company have changed. The voices that emerge are shrill, the sentiments are bitter and generally panic-stricken. Humour has never been an inhabitant of these positions, and now common-sense has gone from them as well. There is no longer any need to frequent last ditches;

it has become a self-indulgence. Why, for instance, unless he enjoys it, should A. A. B., in the *Evening Standard*, feel so desperately about women? If this country, he says, is to remain predominantly masculine, the rot must be stopped now, the blow must be struck now, no more women must be given the vote. He calls upon all those who believe, as he does, that "men do everything better than women, from composing a symphony to cooking a mutton-chop", to help him, if we may put it shortly, to stem this avalanche and strangle this octopus and save England for logic and, incidentally, the Conservative party. This is a considerable endeavour, but we should like to feel certain, in the meantime, what he means by "predominantly masculine" and men doing everything better than women. Does he mean that all men could do everything better than any woman? or that all men do? or that most men could? or do? or that a man can at all times be produced who will do everything or any one particular thing better than any woman? And supposing that whatever he does mean were true about every other human activity, yet why should it be true about voting? And even if it is true about voting, why, if men are so magnificently equipped and effective, should A. A. B. be so deeply distressed about them?

The Opening of Crosby Hall.

The hearts of those who conceived the making use of Crosby Hall as a residence for the women graduates of all nations, and of those who worked to see this dream carried into reality, must have been full of pride when on Friday, 1st July, they saw the fulfilment of their dreams and the Queen formally open the Hall. The scene was a beautiful one. The decorations of the Hall consisted of flags of the twenty-seven nations included in the International Federation of University Women. No more striking scheme could have been devised than these gay colours against the white walls. Professor Spurgeon, Chairman of the Crosby Hall Endowment Committee, explained the purposes of the Hall, showing that it should be "a real aid to international scholarship, for it will enable important and valuable work, research in arts and science to be carried through under favourable conditions." She showed also that Crosby Hall was one of a chain of clubs which are being created under the auspices of the International Federation all over the world, and expressed the hope that a meeting-place, such as Crosby Hall, would help to promote the good will and friendship between nations which are the only sure foundation upon which the peace of the world can be built.

Memorial to Dame Louisa Aldrich-Blake.

On Monday morning in Tavistock Square Gardens a monument to Dame Louisa Aldrich-Blake was unveiled by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, Sir William Beveridge. The memorial was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, the bronze busts which adorn it are based on the portrait by Sir William Orpen, which is now in the London School of Medicine for women, the choice of site was made possible by the kindness of the Duke of Bedford, and speeches were made by Dame Mary Scharlieb, Lord Riddell, Dr. Elizabeth Bolton, and Lady Barrett. Those who took part in the earlier phases of the struggle for the recognition of medical women must indeed feel proud of these witnesses to the fruition of their efforts. Sir William said that Dame Louisa was not only a great surgeon and a great administrator, but a woman who had led a happy life and been the cause of happiness in others. Lord Riddell spoke of her as a great personage, distinguished for her nobility of character and the fact that she was a model professional woman. More remarkable even than these tributes is the fact that they were given by two such different types of men. Besides the monument the memorial scheme includes the endowment of that valuable thing, a travelling scholarship, which is open to all medical women graduates in the United Kingdom.

The Housing Problem up to Date.

We print to-day the first of several articles on the present position of the housing problem by Mr. G. W. Currie, formerly Unionist Member of Parliament for Leith Boroughs. Mr. Currie has been for many years identified with the Suffrage movement, and has a first hand acquaintance with this paper. He is hon. treasurer of the Mother's Union and of the Family Allowance Council. He is well qualified to speak on the problem of housing, as he has made a careful study of the problem, and was at one time chairman of the Departmental Inquiry for building workmen's dwellings in Scotland. More recently he has been closely identified with the housing surveys which have been undertaken in Chelsea and Westminster.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

By G. W. CURRIE.

Discussion of the housing problem is giving place to realization and action. I remember very well what Mr. Bonar Law so often said while we were still fighting for the unfashionable cause of "Votes for Women": "It's what women will do that really matters. They will think of their children." The war against one tyranny gave the world its first real lesson of what women could do without votes: the war against another will give it a second as to what can be done with them. Since the war, mainly as the result of the financial provisions of the Wheatley Act, it has just been possible and no more to prevent the admitted insufficiency of houses from getting actually worse; that is all. The things that have been done represent quite good work; but that is not enough. It is specially discreditable that in places like Westminster and Chelsea where, relatively at least, money is abundant, the results secured should have been so lamentably defective. Poplar has halved its death-rate and its infantile mortality within this generation. Why has Poplar a lower death-rate than the five West End Boroughs? Contrasts of this kind abound all over the country. It is not so clear as one could wish that all the good effort that has been made has been on quite right lines. Medical knowledge came slowly—and without medical guidance a good deal of stumbling was inevitable. But the large view of what is—and always was—practicable in the way of grasping and controlling housing schemes so as really to secure their maximum benefit has not been adequately tried out. Liverpool showed what can be done to rehouse the same people on the same spot. It is now known that that task is not an impracticable quest. The London County Council has definitely disposed of the common assertion so lightheartedly made that "tenants are impossible". Its experience on a large scale is the same as that of Father Jellicoe's mission on a small one. Tenants are not impossible: they only require a decent chance. Do they get it? In Bethnal Green, where money is not very plentiful and where obstacles are, they appear to have fared reasonably well: improvements are plainly visible. In Westminster they are not. What is the root of the difference? Mr. John Davidson, M.P., the chairman of the Conservative Party's organization, seems to have found out part of it. His Association tried to co-operate with the City Council and failed. "Though desirous of co-operating in every possible way with the Council to cure the evils of overcrowding, the experience of the Association in dealing with this body has convinced us that only the pressure of ratepayers will rouse the local authorities to an effective course of action."

THE PROVISION OF DENTAL CLINICS FOR MOTHERS AND FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE.¹

By HELEN P. DENT, M.B., B.S., Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, Leicester.

For some years the medical profession has given serious consideration to the condition of the teeth as a factor in disease, though lately research and investigations have been carried on dealing with the conditions which make for sound teeth, and the evil effects of neglected teeth. We know that the lack of teeth prevents efficient mastication of food; septic and decayed teeth, though they may not ache, may also have far-reaching evil results on the individual. A poor state of general health with lowered resistance, debility, malnutrition and anaemia, follows pyorrhœa and carious teeth. The proper digestion of food is upset, and in this way the utmost value is not obtained from even the best diet. Poisons from the decayed teeth reach the stomach, causing gastritis and chronic indigestion, and these same poisons are absorbed into the blood.

The special importance of sound teeth and a healthy mouth is now increasingly recognized in considering maternity and child welfare. Infant mortality has fallen greatly during the last twenty years, but if we analyse the infant mortality of to-day we find that over one-third occurs in the first month of life and that largely in the first week. While the death rate of infants from one month to one year has fallen considerably, there has been less reduction in the deaths of infants under one month; this in spite of increased knowledge on the part of doctors and nurses in dealing with the confinement and the care of the young baby. These deaths of infants are largely due to prematurity and weakness of the infant at birth.

The health and vitality of the infant before birth obviously depends on the condition of the mother, and the only means of preventing stillbirth, premature birth, and weakly babies is to give adequate care to the mother before birth as well as ensuring

her skilled attention at the confinement. If the expectant mother is suffering from malnutrition, debility, anaemia, or chronic indigestion due to bad teeth, the growing infant is not getting the best chance. Moreover, the milk teeth of the child are formed before birth and no organ shows signs of bad nutrition more quickly than the teeth, so that the infant may be born with the handicap of poor teeth. So much for the possible effect on the baby of unsatisfactory health of the mother due to neglected teeth.

Toothache and neuralgia may cause the expectant mother loss of sleep, or prevent her taking adequate nourishment. The maternal death-rate in childbirth has fallen little during the last twenty years in spite of increased medical knowledge. Puerperal fever and sepsis play a terrible part in this maternal death-rate. A septic mouth may be a potent factor in this scourge, either directly or indirectly by lowering the general health of the mother. If it is conceded that the good health of the expectant mother is of vital importance in lowering maternal mortality and infant mortality—and evidence does support this view—then the neglect of any factor which helps to promote better health of the expectant mother is detrimental to our aim for maternity and child welfare.

Sound teeth are necessary if the mother is to nurse her baby satisfactorily at the breast, and the cleansing of a septic mouth will greatly improve the mother's milk. These ideas are well summarized in a leaflet entitled "Maxims for Mothers" distributed by the National Baby Week Council (117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1) and by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom (44 Hallam Street, London, W. 1).

There is widespread belief that dental treatment during

¹ Contributed by the National Baby Week Council.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS STORMED BY WOMEN: AN 18th CENTURY EPISODE.

By K. MASON.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu has told in her own sprightly way the story of a successful siege of the House of Lords by women in the spring of 1738. The story suggests some curious points of resemblance to the suffragette tactics of the twentieth century. It may not be generally known that Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, the pious founder of the sect known as "the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection," was in her younger days, before she became a widow, as ardent a politician as she was subsequently a religious enthusiast. In May, 1738, she was one of the leaders of a party of women who triumphantly stormed. There had been a great stir in the country about some Spanish depredations abroad, and there was to be a debate on the subject in the House of Lords. Now Lady Huntingdon and her friends had a strong wish to hear this debate, but for some reason of their own the Peers were as anxious to keep them out, and unanimously resolved to reserve the Peereses' Gallery to the exclusive use of members of the House of Commons.

"Notwithstanding which determination" (writes Lady Mary), "a tribe of dames resolved to show on this occasion, that neither man nor laws could resist them. These heroines were Lady Huntingdon, the Duchess of Queensbury, the Duchess of Ancaster, Lady Westmoreland, Lady Cobham, Lady Charlotte Edwin, Lady Archibald Hamilton, and her daughter, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Pendarves, and Lady Frances Saunderson."

Lady Mary explains that she is careful to record the names of these ladies, "since I looked upon them to be the boldest assertors and most resigned sufferers for liberty I ever read of. They presented themselves at the door at nine o'clock in the morning, when Sir William Saunderson respectfully informed them that the Chancellor had made an Order against their admittance. The Duchess of Queensbury, as head of the squadron, 'pished' at the ill-breeding of a mere lawyer, and desired Sir William to let them upstairs privately. After some modest refusals he swore he would not admit them. Her Grace, with a noble warmth answered they would come in in spite of the Chancellor and the whole House. This being reported the Peers resolved to starve them out; an order was made that the doors should not be opened till they had raised their siege. These Amazons now showed themselves qualified for the duty of foot-soldiers; they stood there till five in the afternoon without sustenance, every now and then plying volleys of thumps, kicks, and raps, with so much violence against the door that the speakers of the House were scarce heard. When the Lords were not to be conquered by this, the two Duchesses (very well apprised of the use of stratagems in war) commanded a silence of half an hour; and the Chancellor, who thought this a certain proof of their absence (the Commons also being very impatient to enter) gave orders for the opening of the door, upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors, and placed themselves in the front rows of the gallery. They stayed there till after eleven, when the House rose; and during the debate gave applause and showed marks of dislike not only by smiles and winks (which have always been allowed in these cases) but by noisy laughs and apparent contempt which is supposed to be the true reason why poor Lord Harvey spoke so miserably."

Surely an extremely probable conjecture!

THE "OXFORD" BILL. BY A CORRESPONDENT.

The urgency of the liquor problem continues to force its claim for attention on both Houses of Parliament. Several licensing amendment Bills introduced during this session into the House of Commons—notably Mr. C. G. Ammon's Liquor (Popular Control) Bill, and Colonel Gretton's Licensing (Amendment) Bill—are not likely to reach a second reading debate, but on three occasions the House of Lords has assembled to debate Local Option Bills. On 11th May Lord Clwyd moved the second reading of his Temperance (Wales) Bill. The Local Option clauses in this Bill follow in the main the lines of the Scottish Act. On 24th May the Bishop of Liverpool moved the second reading of his Liquor (Popular Control) Bill, popularly known as the "Oxford" Bill, which applies to England only, and so great is the interest taken in this Bill that the debate was adjourned to 21st June, and then again to 7th July.

The scheme of this Local Option-measure is broadly conceived, taking the wider view of the implications of the local option principle. It provides three options or choices for submission to the English electorate: (1) No change from the present system of commercial competitive ownership of the liquor trade; (2)

Reorganization of the trade under a system of disinterested public control; (3) No licence. Recurrent polls would be held every fourth year after the first poll has been taken, and for fifteen years after the passing of the Bill compensation would be paid to all interested persons dispossessed, but after fifteen years the right to compensation ceases. The Bishop told the House that while he did not condemn the trade for their belief that it was their obligation and duty to themselves to use extensive propaganda and all manner of political action, both direct and indirect, to protect and preserve their power to sell as much liquor as they could, it was unwholesome and dangerous that vested interests in the sale of liquor should be in that position, and owing to the enormous influence yielded directly and indirectly by those concerned to uphold the liquor traffic, we were approaching a state of things perilously near the corruption of our political system.

Lord Desborough was spokesman for the Government, and stated their attitude to the Bill. He said the Government "realized most fully the importance of this question, and also the fact that in this Bill a sincere attempt is being made to deal with a most difficult subject." But he had a fortnight previously stated the views of the Government on Lord Clwyd's Welsh Local Option Bill. "They are not prepared, at the present time, to embark on any legislation involving amendment of the licensing law." They were considering this very important and difficult question, and were not at present in a position to draw up a Bill dealing with the matter, though they hoped to review the subject at the earliest possible moment; meanwhile, they could not support this Bill. As a writer in *The Observer* points out, Lord Desborough's speech makes it increasingly clear that the professed regard of the Government for temperance reform is only a platonic affection which is unlikely to develop into a living faith. The impotence of the Government is in striking contrast to the forces which are steadily rallying to the support of this Local Option proposal.

ESSAY COMPETITION FOR THE NEW WOMEN VOTERS.¹

The Women's International League is offering a prize for the best essay on "The Vote and Foreign Affairs." This competition is open to all the new women voters, i.e. to all women under 30. The prize will be a week abroad at an International Summer School in 1928, with all fares and expenses paid. A second prize may be awarded, if the judges recommend it.

One of the responsibilities placed upon the new woman voter is responsibility for her country's Foreign Policy. What considerations as regards Foreign Policy are going to weigh with her in deciding how she is going to use her vote? To decide this she must have a certain knowledge of Foreign Affairs, and a grasp of the problems that beset the country's Government in shaping its Foreign Policy. The aim of this competition is to give the new voter a clearer idea in her own mind of what are the principles that should govern a nation in its relations with other countries, and therefore what are the principles by which she will be guided in the use of her vote. The prize has been chosen as one which will give an opportunity to study Foreign Affairs abroad.

The following rules in connection with the competition should be noted:—

- (1) Each essay must not exceed 3,000 words.
- (2) It must be clearly written on one side of the paper only, with a margin of at least 1½ inches, and each page must be numbered. The name of the writer should not appear on the essay, but must be given in a covering letter, together with the age and address. Each essay will be given a number and the competitor notified.
- (3) Each essay must be accompanied by an entrance fee of 1s.
- (4) Essays must reach the Secretary, Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1, on or before 1st December, 1927.
- (5) The decision of the judges must be taken as final.
- (6) Manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. No responsibility can be accepted for the manuscripts, which it is advisable to send by registered post.

Among those who have kindly consented to act as Judges are the following: Professor Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford; Professor P. J. Noel Baker, Professor of International Relations in the University of London; Mrs. Swanwick, Editor of *Foreign Affairs* and President of the W.I.L.; Miss Evelyn Sharp; Miss Sybil Thorndike; and Mr. Arnold Forster.

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

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

SOLICITATION LAWS.—*Viscountess Astor* asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if the promised Committee of Inquiry on the Solicitation Laws has yet been appointed; and if not, if he can now say when it will be appointed, and what will be the terms of reference?

The Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Captain Hacking*): It is proposed that the Terms of Reference of this Committee shall be to inquire into the law and practice regarding offences against the criminal law in connection with prostitution and solicitation for immoral purposes in streets and public places, and other similar offences against decency and good order, and to report what changes (if any) are in their opinion desirable. My right hon. Friend hopes to complete at an early date the selection of members to serve on this Committee.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES (WOMEN AND GIRLS).—*Viscountess Astor* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, seeing that the Government has approved an amendment to the Federated Malay States Women and Girls Protection Enactment, whereby a prostitute suspected of being venereally diseased may be compulsorily examined, he will explain the reason for authorizing this amendment, which appears to be inconsistent with the general principles laid down in the 1925 Report of the Advisory Committee to the Colonial Office on Singapore; and whether he will call this Committee together again to consider this amendment and others of a like character and report upon them?

Mr. Amery: The object of the amendment is to prevent brothel-keepers from evading the provisions of the law which prohibits their permitting a woman suffering from contagious disease to remain in the brothel. There was previously no power to order the medical examination of a prostitute. Thus the object of the law has been defeated by brothel-keepers instigating prostitutes to object to medical examination. There is no question of any general compulsory and periodical examination. The amendment has received my approval and I do not consider it necessary to call the former Committee together again to consider it.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY (BRITISH DELEGATION).—*Mr. Briant* asked the Prime Minister if he will consider the advisability of including a woman as a fully accredited delegate in the Government's delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations next September at Geneva.

Mr. Locker-Lampson: A woman will be included in the British delegation to the next Assembly, which will be composed as follows:—Delegates: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Cecil Hurst, Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office; Substitute Delegates: The Earl of Onslow (Under-Secretary of State for War), Sir Edward Hilton Young, M.P., Major Walter Elliot (Under-Secretary of State for Scotland), Dame Edith Lyttelton. The substitute delegates receive credentials in the same form as the delegates, and in practice their functions differ hardly at all.

Miss Wilkinson: Is it not possible to include a woman as a fully accredited delegate, since the right hon. Gentleman must know perfectly well that a substitute delegate at Geneva has not the same status as a fully accredited delegate would have?

Viscountess Astor: Hear! Hear!

Mr. Locker-Lampson: I think the hon. Ladies are under a misapprehension. Substitute delegates are fully accredited and, if one of the delegates is absent, a substitute delegate takes the absent delegate's place. They have exactly the same standing.

Miss Wilkinson: Is it not the case, on the hon. Gentleman's own statement, that while the fully accredited delegates attend and take their part in the proceedings, a substitute delegate is only able to take a full share in the deliberations if a fully accredited delegate is absent? How does the hon. Gentleman reconcile his own statement with his reply?

Mr. Thurtle: Will the Government see that all delegates sent to represent this country at Geneva are the best delegates possible, irrespective of sex?

Mr. Locker-Lampson: I think the list which I have read out shows that they are. The substitute delegates take a full part in the deliberations. They take their full share. We made a similar arrangement last year, and it was regarded with full satisfaction by all parties concerned.

Viscountess Astor: Is it not true that other countries, Germany for instance, send a woman as a fully accredited delegate and not as a substitute?

EQUAL FRANCHISE.

More Equal Franchise Literature.

The new pamphlet, "Equal Franchise, 1918-1928," published by the N.U.S.E.C., should be studied by every speaker or worker for Equal Franchise. We should not be where we are to-day if it had not been for the work that has been carried on during the past nine years. A review of the pamphlet will appear in a later issue. A valuable leaflet for general distribution has been issued by the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, which gives ten reasons "Why I should work for Equal Franchise". To this list must be added an admirable leaflet published by the National Unionist Organization with the gist of the Prime Minister's speech. Truly times are changing when this body issues a leaflet with arguments in support of votes at 21, from the Prime Minister!

The Trafalgar Square Demonstration.

The demonstration in Trafalgar Square on 16th July at 5 p.m. organized by the Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee which represents twenty-three organizations has now issued its list of speakers. These include the Viscountess Rhondda, the Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Miss E. E. Froud, Mrs. G. F. Abbott, Miss Macadam, Mrs. Hubback, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Miss Helen Fraser, Miss C. Nina Boyle, Miss Dorothy Woodman, Miss Cooper, Miss D. Allison Eley, Councillor Mrs. Rosalind Moore, Mr. J. A. Clark, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Pollard, Miss Phipps, Miss Anna Munro, Mr. Frank Briant, M.P., Miss Ida Samuel, Miss Collison, Miss Braham. Dame Millicent Fawcett and Mrs. Despard will be present.

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the Poster Parade announced under Forthcoming Events, to advertise the Trafalgar Square Demonstration on Saturday, 16th July. An appeal is being made by the E.P.R.C. Committee for volunteers, as these parades are to be arranged for each night until the demonstration.

Equal Franchise in Birmingham.

At a very successful annual meeting of the National Council of Women in Birmingham last week, Mrs. Corbett Ashby spoke on Equal Franchise.

Equal Franchise in Yorkshire.

Equal Franchise took a primary place in the Summer School organized by the Ilkley Society for Equal Citizenship last weekend. On Friday evening Miss Macadam and Mrs. Stocks addressed a public meeting on the subject, and a unanimous resolution was passed. The Chairman of this session was Mr. F. H. Hawkes, J.P., C.C., formerly Conservative Member of Parliament for Pudsey and Otley, who is a whole-hearted supporter of the Prime Minister's intention to extend the vote to women at the age of 21. This meeting was given wide publicity by an admirable report in the *Yorkshire Post*. At another session of the School members from nine Yorkshire Centres representing many constituencies reported on action already taken in interviewing Members of Parliament on the subject and discussed the best methods of covering all the constituencies in Yorkshire.

THE PROVISION OF DENTAL CLINICS FOR MOTHERS AND FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE.—(Continued from page 175.)

pregnancy is unsafe. This is not so. Fillings can be undertaken, and with proper care teeth may be extracted up to late in pregnancy. There is great lack of knowledge of the importance of dental treatment for children under school age.

To ensure the child sound teeth, the mother before the birth should be in good health; during babyhood he should be breast-fed and later he should develop his teeth and jaws well, by chewing hard food and by the avoidance of pap foods and sweets. The temporary teeth should have regular inspection and, if necessary, treatment. Decayed teeth produce ill-health in the child as in the adult.

With the extension of the National Health Insurance to include dental benefit to insured persons of both sexes, the uninsured mother will be unprovided for in this respect if she is unable to pay the usual dental fees, unless dental clinics are provided which enable her to receive treatment at a moderate cost or free in necessitous cases. Dental clinics for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years may be established under maternity and child welfare schemes and are eligible for a grant from the Ministry of Health. The number of Local Authorities and voluntary organizations availing themselves of their powers in this direction is steadily increasing, but is yet far from adequate to meet the needs of all mothers and babies.

SOME GOOD DETECTIVE STORIES.

THE MISSING PIECE. By Mrs. Champion de Crespigny. (Cassell, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE CRIME AT DIANA'S POOL. By Victor L. Whitechurch. (Fisher Unwin, 7s. 6d. net.)

MURDER IN THE MAZE. By J. J. Conington. Ernest Benn, (7s. 6d. net.)

An aunt and a niece are the principal (innocent) characters in *The Missing Piece*. The aunt, who is old-fashioned, ladylike, feminine (in the Victorian sense), and terribly inconsequent, tells the tale with digressions, which at times become a little tedious. The niece, who is young, modern, energetic, and foolish, is the indirect cause of the mystery. There is no lost bit of a real jig-saw puzzle, as one hopes from the wrapper, but only a missing piece of paper. Women and the police both appear rather tiresome in this otherwise agreeable tale.

Canon Whitechurch's detective story has a romantic title, and a charming picture of trees and water on the wrapper. The central figure is a pleasant, broad-minded clergyman, such as the author can describe so well. A certain atmosphere of agreeable leisure pervades the account of the murder of Felix Nayland and of his friends' efforts to find the criminal. One cannot help suspecting that the author told this story to himself in bed, according to the practice which many of us indulge in. That is perhaps why the solution is not quite so convincing as the mystery. One almost always goes to sleep before one has arrived at a really good solution!

Murder in the Maze is a much more exciting and horrible tale, though it, too, is set in pleasant country surroundings. It is a good idea to make a person lost in a maze like that at Hampton Court hear a murder going on behind the high green walls, quite close at hand but out of sight, and in a place that cannot be found. The feelings of this wanderer, when she was trying to get to the spot to help, and when that failed, to get out into the open without meeting the murderer, are rather indicated than described. Mr. Conington, unlike the writers of the two stories considered above, exercises the greatest economy in description. He does not even tell us what tree was planted and clipped into labyrinthine green passages to make the maze. Nor does he give us much description of his characters. There are, however, plenty of clues conveyed in conversations and in statements of fact. The experienced reader has a fair chance of guessing the criminal. Altogether a most thrilling tale.

THE ENGLISH PUBLIC HOUSE AS IT IS.¹

This book is a very informing and readable account of the public houses of this country from the pen of a man who has made personal investigations in typical areas all over England. He describes the houses themselves, as well as the occupants of the bars and parlours, and their conversation and behaviour. A chapter is devoted to the "Public House Habit among Women." The writer states: "In every area where I put the question, 'Are more women frequenting the public house?' the reply was in the affirmative." This does not prove either that more women are drinking or that the total consumption of drink by women has risen. It indicates a change in social habits, due partly to the "Great War which upset so many conventions" and partly to the housing shortage.

A particularly interesting chapter is given to Registered Clubs. So much has been said of the amount of drink consumed in Clubs that it is surprising to read that the total expenditure on drink in the 11,838 registered clubs is only 6 per cent of the total expenditure of the country. But there is a strong, well-informed, and representative public opinion which demands that the anomalies of the present law shall be removed, and that club privileges shall be safeguarded by efficient control and supervision.

The writer has visited the Carlisle State Management Scheme
(Continued at foot of next column.)

¹ *The English Public House as it is*, by Ernest Selley. (Published by Longmans Green & Co., Ltd.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

LITTER.

MADAM.—A week or so ago I tried your correspondent's plan "being disagreeable." It was on beautiful Plymouth Hoe; from a sheltered seat a woman and child started to throw orange and banana skins. I said "There is a basket quite close; couldn't your little girl run and put the skins in it?" "What do we pay the gardeners for?" the woman answered; "it is their work to tidy up!" And the look of scorn she cast at one who ventured to point out how they soiled the beauty was indescribable. Evidently she considered we were out to rob the poor man of his work! And gardeners and caretakers at the Hoe are few and far between. Even a police woman would help in the lesser as in the far greater need for supervision, but Plymouth will have none of them. "Oh, fools and blind!"

Plymouth.

HATTY BAKER.

WOMEN'S HOLIDAY FUND.

MADAM.—May we once more appeal to the generosity of your readers on behalf of the Women's Holiday Fund (founded 1895).

The holiday spirit is now in the air. Attractive posters and booklets suggesting where to spend a holiday meet the eye everywhere. But to thousands of women living in the poorer districts of London, the problem—if they consider it at all—is not where to spend a holiday, but how they can possibly afford one. There are very many who have never had more than a day's holiday in their lives.

If only all those who are now counting up the cost of their own holiday, which they regard as a necessity of life rather than as a luxury, will spare a trifle, it will enable the Society to send many of these tired women away to the seaside for two weeks. All applicants contribute something towards their fortnight's holiday, the full cost of which is £3—for a mother and baby £3 10s.

Donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Women's Holiday Fund, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.

A. F. LONDON.
MANUEL J. BIDWELL.
J. SCOTT LIDGETT.

HELEN A. POWNALL (Chairman of Executive Committee).

REORGANIZATION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

MADAM.—A study of the Southborough Report suggests that the Committee did not take the trouble to discover what the term "disinterested management" means. This probably accounts for the inclusion of the "improved" public-house in the subjects investigated. Certainly it is not provided for in the terms of reference. Their first duty should surely have been to obtain an expert opinion.

Commonsense suggests that the existence of redundant public-houses in nearly every licensing area must be prejudicial to the social and moral well-being of the community. Would Miss Scott, or anyone else, wish to see the restoration of the fifty-four licences in Carlisle which have been closed under the State Management Scheme? So great a reduction must have had a substantial result in a diminution of drink consumption and also of disorder and crime, and other evils. Can we accept the conclusions given by Miss Scott as sound? I think not. If they are to be accepted the work of reducing licences under the 1904 Act might as well not have been done.

Is Miss Scott an advocate of the liquor trade? Otherwise why does she omit from the quotation *re* drunkenness statistics the important first half of a sentence which calls attention to the doubtful value of comparisons between one town and another?

The Committee say a great deal in favour of the Carlisle Scheme. They do not recommend its extension "to any other area or place", but where in the terms of reference were they asked to do this? They excuse themselves for not carrying out the clear purpose of the inquiry on the ground of the "many problems involved", and devote a large section of their time to the study of the "improved" public-house fostered by the liquor trade, which is not mentioned in the terms of reference.

This method of investigation by a Departmental Committee is highly unsatisfactory, and it is a little too obvious.

S. J. LONGMAN.

(Continued from previous column.)

many times, and considers that the large reduction in the number of public houses and the improvements in those that remain, together with the elimination of private gain, have contributed to the better drinking habits which now prevail in that city.

C. D. R.

A LUNCHEON

WILL BE HELD IN HONOUR OF

MISS GERTRUDE TREVELYAN

(Winner of the Newdigate Poetry Prize at Oxford University)

At the LYCEUM CLUB, 11th JULY, 1927, at 1 o'clock.

MRS. CORBETT ASHBY in the Chair.

Tickets 4/6, to be obtained not later than Friday evening, from Madame André Rieder, Lyceum Club, 138 Piccadilly.

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Societies Work—our Speciality.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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Parliamentary and General Secretary: MISS HUBBACK.
Office: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

WOMAN SUBSTITUTE DELEGATE TO THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn of Dame Edith Lyttelton's appointment as substitute delegate for Great Britain to the Assembly of the League of Nations. It will be remembered that in previous years the N.U.S.E.C. has held a conference, which the woman substitute delegate has been kind enough to attend in order to discuss with representatives of women's organizations those points on the agenda of the Assembly of the League, which are of special interest to them. Dame Edith has kindly consented to come again this year, and the meeting will be held on 25th July at 5 p.m. Further particulars will be announced later.

EQUAL FRANCHISE DEMONSTRATION.

Reference is made in another column to the big demonstration in Trafalgar Square on 16th July. We hope that members of Societies, especially those in and near London, will muster in large numbers, and should be glad to hear also of volunteers to carry the posters referred to on page 177.

TWO DAYS' CONFERENCE AT LIVERPOOL, 8th AND 9th JULY.

We append the programme which has been arranged for the two days' conference at Liverpool. This conference offers a special opportunity for the members of Societies in and near Liverpool to meet together, and we hope for a really good attendance. The following is the programme of meetings:—

Friday, 8th July.—7 p.m.: Sandwich Supper at the Pavilion, Greenbank Road. 8 p.m.: Lecture on "Equality of Opportunity for Women in Industry" and on "Equal Franchise," Mrs. Hubback, Parliamentary and General Secretary, N.U.S.E.C. Chairman: Miss C. Leadley Brown.

Saturday, 9th July.—10.30 a.m.: At Oakfield, Penny Lane, lecture on "Women and Social Insurance," by Mrs. Hubback. Chairman: Mrs. Mott. 12.45 p.m.: Lunch at Greenbank (Meeting Room). 2 p.m.: Lecture on "Some Housing Problems" by Miss Marion Fitzgerald. Chairman: Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone.

Admission to the conference is free, but a collection will be taken to cover expenses. The charge for supper will be 9d., and for lunch 2s. All those requiring meals *must* send a post card to Miss R. Pierce, 43 Karslake Road, to reach her on or before Thursday, 7th July.

NEW LITERATURE.

Equal Franchise 1918-28.

We wish to call the attention of our Societies to the above pamphlet which has just been issued, price 2d., and 1s. 10d. per dozen. It forms a record not only of the suffrage movement during the last ten years, but in particular of the part played by the National Union. We hope that every one of our members will order this pamphlet, which we venture to think contains a fine record of work.

The Case for Equal Franchise.

The third edition of this pamphlet by Miss Macadam and Mrs. Hubback will be ready in a few days. It has been brought up to date and enlarged, and now contains a short history of the movement, reasons against Equal Franchise at the age of 25, quotations from Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Albert Hall, and the latest statistics. In spite of the increase in size the pamphlet still costs 1d. a copy, with the usual discount of 2d. in the 1s. to affiliated Societies.

What the Vote has Done.

The fourth edition of this pamphlet (price 2d.) will also be ready very shortly, and will contain an up-to-date record of what has been accomplished in connection with women and children since the granting of the vote in 1918.

Mr. Baldwin's Speech at the Albert Hall.

A pamphlet containing extracts with regard to Equal Franchise from Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Albert Hall has been issued by the Unionist Association, and can be obtained from the N.U.S.E.C. Headquarters (price 1s. 6d. per 100 copies). We venture to suggest that this pamphlet, together with those already known to our Societies, will give speakers on the subject of Equal Franchise all the powder and shot they need, and very much hope that there will be a big demand for them.

WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

We congratulate our Sutton Coldfield Society on the unopposed return of a second woman Councillor, Mrs. G. E. Lowe, ex-Chairman of the W.C.A. It will be remembered that we announced some weeks ago that Mrs. Huggins, J.P., who is at present Chairman of the W.C.A., had been returned unopposed to the local Town Council. She was the first woman Councillor of the Borough, and was returned after years of hard work on the part of the local Society. The return of Mrs. Lowe a few weeks' later means that for the first time in its history Sutton Coldfield possesses two women Councillors.

FINANCE.

We have great pleasure in printing another list of contributors to the funds of the N.U.S.E.C. Two gifts of £25 each, one promised by Miss Louisa C. Strobe at the Garden Party, and the other from Lady Shelley Rolls, make a good beginning towards the £400 in gifts of £50 and £25 required before the £100 offered by Mrs. Corbett can be claimed. As we write we hear a rumour that one Society is contemplating a gift of £25 before the Summer Vacation, and that another has a considerable money raising scheme in view for the autumn; we sincerely hope that before the last list for the Summer appears at the end of July, that other gifts or promises will be forthcoming.

ILKLEY SUMMER SCHOOL.

By A STUDENT.

The Ilkley Summer School opened on Friday evening last under Arctic conditions, but the amazingly clear, graphic, and hopeful speech from Miss Macadam on Equal Franchise put spirit into everybody including the clerk of the weather.

Saturday and Sunday were ideal, sunny summer days. A never-to-be-forgotten joy was the motor drive which the Ilkley friends gave us through glorious Wharfedale—Bolton Abbey, Barden Tower, Bursall, Appletreewick—and tea. Another joy was Sunday tea in the delightful garden at Upper Yew Croft, and talk—such talk—all about equality. We all agreed that "the rights, liberties, and opportunities that the state gives to its citizens shall not be withheld from women," and the leader of the discussion, Miss Macadam, revealed our responsibility to future generations because of our wise zeal or sinful neglect to obtain these marks of good citizenship for all women.

The lectures on Problems of Population, Social Insurance, the Married Woman, her work and equal status, by Mrs. Stocks and Mrs. Hubback, showed the calibre of our leaders. We get glimpses of their vast stores of knowledge at the Annual Council, but in the ampler space of the school we learn how the history, the development, the social implications, and the slow growth of legislative enactments with regard to all these vital subjects are at their fingers' ends.

The members of the Ilkley Branch made much of their visitors. It was a delightfully friendly affair. If a school inspector had made an entry in a log-book it would have read "The tone of the school is very fine."

The places represented at the Ilkley Summer School were: Barnsley, Bradford, Grindleford, Hessle, Rotherham, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Leeds. As a result of the business discussion it has been decided to form a Yorkshire Area Group of which Miss Nussey and Mrs. Freeth have kindly consented to act as Honorary Secretaries, *pro tem*. The immediate work of the Group will be to endeavour to see the Union is represented in every Constituency, and that all the Members of Parliament are asked to receive Deputations of women voters on Equal Franchise.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

EDINBURGH S.E.C.

A Fête in aid of the funds of the Edinburgh S.E.C. was held on Saturday, 25th June, in the grounds of Abden House, Colinton (by kind permission of Mrs. Archibald Harrison). Miss Frances Simson presided, the opening ceremony being performed by Mrs. Gulland, who gave an encouraging address, reminiscent of the early struggles of the pioneers of the movement. Although the rain fell steadily all the afternoon it failed to damp the ardour and cheerfulness of the workers. Greenhouse and garage were utilized for stalls and tea, and in the marquees were delightful exhibitions of folk dancing and ladies choir singing. A dramatic sketch was presented, and in the intervals music and dancing. The proceeds amounted to about £50.

CROSBY HALL.

A CLUB AND HALL OF RESIDENCE now open for WOMEN GRADUATES OF ALL NATIONALITIES.
For further particulars apply to—
THE WARDEN, CROSBY HALL, CHEYNE WALK, S.W. 3.

COMING EVENTS.

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, JULY 8. 6.30. **Poster Parade.** Starting from Westminster end of Great Smith Street, S.W. Volunteers urgently needed.
SATURDAY, JULY 10. 5 p.m. Equal Franchise Demonstration in Trafalgar Square. Speakers from many women's organizations.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Liverpool W.C.A. **JULY 8-9.** Two days' Conference. **Friday, July 8.** 7 p.m. Sandwich Supper at the Pavilion, Greenbank Road. 8 p.m. Mrs. Hubback on "Equality of Opportunity for Women in Industry and Equal Franchise." **Saturday, July 9.** 10.30. Oakfield, Penny Lane. Mrs. Hubback: "Women and Social Insurance." 12.45. Lunch at Greenbank (Meeting Room). 2 p.m. Miss Marion Fitzgerald: "Some Housing Problems."

London Federation. **JULY 12.** 3 p.m. Meeting at 6 Kensington Park Gardens (by kind permission of Miss Fraser).

SIX POINT GROUP.

JULY 9. 5.30. Hyde Park (Marble Arch), Equal Franchise Meeting.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

JULY 10. 7.30. Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead. Equal Franchise Meeting.

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TO LET, FURNISHED (August), charming modern detached **HOUSE**, facing Hampstead Heath; 5 bed, 3 sitting-rooms, labour-saving gas-cooker, rings, telephone, wireless, piano, garden, use of tennis lawn; moderate rent.—Apply, Box 1,427, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LARGE sunny ROOM, gas-fire; meals arranged; lady's quiet house, West End, 3 minutes' north of Bond Street.—Box 1,428, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TO LET, furnished, small, easily run FURNISHED HOUSE (Westminster, close to river), for whole or part August and September; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, telephone, electric heating and cooking, wireless; suitable for married couple or two ladies; very low rent to good tenants.—Box 1,429, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

WANTED, from 28th July for two weeks only, **COTTAGE**, near river. Careful tenant.—Reply, Box 1,430, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

WANTED, PAYING GUEST in lady's flat; partial or full board; hot water, electric light, telephone; near bus and tube.—Popert, 71 Portsdown Road, W. 9.

FURNISHED CARAVAN (double-bed) standing on ladies' farm in beautiful part of Kent. All farm produce available and any meals if desired. Also double **ROOM** (2 beds) in farmhouse for paying guests.—Lindridge Place Farm, Lamberhurst, Kent.

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LADY requires large unfurnished **ROOM** in good house. Some attendance.—Denmark Hill district.—Box 1,432, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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FOR SALE AND WANTED.

SALE.—LINEN TRAYCLOTHS.—100 dozen Fine Snow-White Irish Linen Traycloths, made from real good quality linen. These Traycloths are fitted with a Dainty Scalloped Edge, size 13½ × 19½ ins., price 1s. 2d. each. Also 100 dozen Snow-white Irish Hemstitched Linen Traycloths, made from heavy strong durable linen. All these cloths will wear for years. Size 14½ × 20½ inches. Only 1s. each. Larger size, 17 × 23 inches, 1s. 5d. each. Write for Sale List To-day.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

HUTTON'S "NEVER-FADE" IRISH LINENS for Summer Dresses, Curtains, etc. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless. 2s. 10d. per yard (36 in. wide). 64 artistic colours, including ten newest shades. Full range of patterns, FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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

DRESS.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,141, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Members' Library. Books on Suffrage, Sociology and Economics, Hansard, latest Government Publications, Periodicals, Newscuttings. 10-8 (except Saturdays).

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 10th July. 6.30, Maude Royden: "The Loneliness of the Prince of Peace."

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhal, Bridge Road, S.W. 1 (new address), requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Registrations Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers: 7s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

15 DEAN'S YARD, LONDON, S.W. 1

Edward Wright & Cavendish Bentinck Lending Libraries.

These two libraries contain some three thousand volumes, including sections on current political, economic and social matters of special interest to women as citizens, as well as a historical section of the Women's Movement, which dates back to the 15th Century. Boxes containing approximately 20 books are available for Societies, Study Circles, etc.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

For individuals, 10s. 6d. per annum for two volumes per week, or 3d. per volume per week. Book-boxes 5s. per one month.

For Societies of the N.U.S.E.C., 15s. per annum or 5s. per book-box per three months.

For Societies other than those of the N.U.S.E.C., 25s. per annum, or 7s. 6d. per book-box per three months.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Librarian, at the above address.

N.B.—Carriage both ways to be paid by the subscribers.

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

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