

# WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### Peeresses and the Reformed Second Chamber.

Lord Astor, in withdrawing his Peeresses Bill, explained that this Bill had been put down before there was any question of a debate on the constitution of the second House, and that he had found in reports of the debates on the Peeresses Bill in 1925 and 1926 that "Lord Salisbury and Lord Birkenhead had both made it clear that any measure of reform of their Lordships' House must alter their attitude as to the inclusion of women and that they would no longer oppose the inclusion of ladies in the upper House as soon as it could be reformed." In last week's debate Lord Cave had referred to the position of Peeresses in their own right under the heading of "details which would have to be considered if and when the principle was accepted." For the interest of our readers we append the actual statements made in 1925 by Lord Birkenhead and Lord Salisbury.

EARL OF BIRKENHEAD: "I will say plainly that if and when the reform of this House is undertaken—as in my judgment it must soon be undertaken; it must be undertaken unless I am much mistaken in the lifetime of this Government—a proposal is made in this House that in relation to the House of Lords so reformed women become eligible either as nominated members or as elected members if the reform takes the shape of election, I cannot conceive that I could find any logical basis upon which successfully to defend my opposition to such a proposal."

LORD SALISBURY: "Your Lordships heard the speech of my noble friend the Secretary of State for India, and the very notable admission which he made because he said in the most categorical terms that the main issue of whether in the final settlement of your Lordships' House women should sit here or not, was practically settled—that he, for his part, did not intend to contest it, but would yield to the argument that you could not have a constitution in which of all assemblies in the country this should be the only one in which women should not be entitled to sit. I think he is right. I do not think the thing could be argued any longer. So far as that main principle is concerned, the matter is decided."

#### Irish Free State Elections.

The President of the Methodist Conference, speaking the other day, defined optimists as those who say that everything is going well when things are in fact going very ill. Organized women in the Irish Free State need not follow the stronger sex in this little weakness. They should be strong enough to own defeat when it comes, and those who have been through the long struggle for the suffrage certainly will do so frankly. The results of the elections are thoroughly unsatisfactory. The

two women who stood as Independents on the women's programme have been defeated. Mrs. Guinness, who had come forward at the request of the Irish Women Citizens' Association, polled a little over 1 per cent of the electors, Miss O'Farrelly, the very able woman graduate who contested the National University, was bottom of the poll. Dr. Kathleen Lynn, a distinguished woman doctor, who stood for County Dublin on the Sinn Fein side and was defeated, polled less than 2 per cent. Of the eleven women who stood, four, as recorded in our last issue, were returned.

With regard to P.R., the results were more satisfactory. Mr. Johnson, T.D., leader of the Labour party, said "Some people have deduced that the vote in the election is testimony against P.R. That seems to be utter nonsense. If there had been only two parties in the field, and single member constituencies, the reaction against the Government would have found expression in a vote for Mr. De Valera's party." In short, P.R. gives the elector a choice. In the recent election, few indeed of the voters, either men or women, chose to vote for women, but there was the possibility. Also for those whose number one vote failed to serve the candidate of their choice, there is the knowledge that it was not wasted. A careful analysis of the voting in County Dublin, which includes a large rural area, shows that the voting was done with remarkable intelligence, and the electors at any rate "got what they asked for."

For the rest, a beginning has been made. It will be easier for the women candidates who come after a longer period of work in preparation.

#### Legislation before the House.

In the House of Commons on Friday, 24th June, the *Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Bill* passed its third reading. There should be time for this useful little measure to become law this session. A useful clause was added allowing local supervising authorities to provide the service of a midwife or doctor. The day this paper is issued the *Moneylenders Bill* will be before the House for its report stage and third reading, and should pass easily.

#### Mrs. Corbett Ashby in Vienna.

We are delighted to learn from Vienna that Mrs. Corbett Ashby's recent speech to the joint women's unions of Austria was a most signal success. The Austrians—according to themselves—are inclined to pessimism, and in spite of their record of past achievements the women's unions were in a mood of hopelessness, believing that as things were bad they must remain so. This Mrs. Corbett Ashby, by the vigour of her optimism, dispelled, persuading the meeting that if much needs doing, there is all the more interest and adventure in doing it. This is a real service to have rendered—one of the few real services which a more progressive community can render to another less fortunate. It is one thing—and an excellent thing—to know from reading newspapers that somewhere in the world other women have won what still seems hopelessly beyond one's reach. It is far more encouraging to come into contact with the actual spirit of enthusiasm which made that winning possible and to realize that time is on our side, and the whole drift and interplay of economic tendencies and modern knowledge. We in England have to spare Mrs. Corbett Ashby more often than we like, but if our loss is so decidedly to be the gain of others, we shall be able to let her go without regret.

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cocoa'

**BOURNVILLE**  
SEE THE "Cadbury" ON EVERY PIECE  
OF CHOCOLATE

Write  
Cadbury, Bournville  
about Gift Scheme

### Woman and the Poor Law.

Cardiff is the eleventh Board of Guardians to appoint a woman as Chairman. Mrs. Cantillon, who has been elected, has been a member of the Board for twenty-six years. The Thorne (Yorkshire) Parish Council has also appointed its first woman chairman. We are glad to report that in no previous year have so many women chairmen of Boards of Guardians been elected.

### An Equal Franchise Garden Party.

Suffragists collected at Aubrey House in large numbers in spite of pouring rain on Monday at a garden party organized by the N.U.S.E.C. in honour of Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Dame Millicent Fawcett, and Dame Rachel Crowdy. In introducing the guests Miss Eleanor Rathbone referred to the promise of the Prime Minister and asked Mrs. Baldwin to convey to her husband the thanks of women's organizations and the hope that no delays would prevent the early fulfilment of his promise. A general feeling of hopefulness was the characteristic note of the party, but Miss Rathbone warned those present not to assume safety too readily and to do their utmost to show the strength of support in the country behind the Prime Minister.

### Intoxicants in Registered Clubs.

A recent event of national importance has been passed over with surprisingly little comment. In April there were introduced into the House of Commons two Bills dealing with registered Clubs—the first Bills of their kind to appear before Parliament. It will be remembered that in November, 1925, a deputation of Clubs' delegates was made to the Home Secretary asking for greater liberty in the hours of sale of intoxicants in registered Clubs. The Chairman of the Association of Conservative Clubs, Sir Herbert Nield, in an aggressive speech, made it quite plain on that occasion that his Association expected the Government to take early action in the matter. The challenge was taken up by the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches' and at the National Local Option Conference held at High Leigh in November, 1925, it was decided to set up a sub-committee for the purpose of inquiring into the whole subject of the sale of intoxicants in Clubs and if necessary to draft a Bill. The results were epitomized in two Bills, one dealing with New Clubs and the other with Existing Clubs—both introduced by Labour members (Dr. Alfred Salter and Mr. J. H. Hudson) and supported by members of all parties. The latest development in the situation appears to be that a Committee may be set up, on the lines of the Southborough Commission, to inquire into the hours of sale of intoxicating drinks in Clubs. As the Report of the Southborough Commission, which sat for approximately two years, had proved anything but satisfactory and represents a considerable waste of time and money, it is to be hoped that some more immediate step may be taken to deal with the abuses which result from the ineffective laws at present governing registered Clubs. From this point of view the Clubs Bills are assuredly worthy of closer attention than they have received.

### A Great Adventure in Education.

The Caldecott Community has issued this month its thirteenth Annual Report, and along with it its perennial S.O.S. appeal for funds. We sincerely hope that it will get what it wants, and indeed we superstitiously believe that it will; for a whimsical Providence appears to watch over the fortunes of this unconventional and irrepressible institution—if one can apply the word institution to that which is so patently uninstitutional. It is ten years now since Miss Potter and Miss Rendel, growing exasperated with the atmospheric conditions of the Euston Road, migrated their little nursery school *en masse* to the heart of Kent, and from there, seven years later, to a more spacious and get-at-able country residence at Goffs Oak. It was a precarious venture at the time—from a financial point of view—and from that same point of view life has been precarious ever since. But from other points of view it appears to have been peculiarly stable. Ostensibly the Community is "a boarding school for working men's children." In fact, it is a large family much larger than the families which Miss Charlotte Young delights to describe, but apart from the elimination of certain Victorian features, curiously similar to the combined unity, variety, and material simplicity of its corporate existence. Our own impressions of the Caldecott Community in its daily life include such ingredients as one or two returned ex-members revisiting old and well-loved haunts, an incidental baby looked after as babies are looked after in large families but not in institutions—that is to say, by whomsoever happens at the moment to be free—an intermixture of domestic work falling

upon teachers and children alike, performed with apparent lack of organization but in fact with surprising celerity, a pleasing geniality to visitors which somehow fosters in the breast of the visitor the impression that he or she has fallen upon an unsuspected hoard of nephews and nieces, and on the top of it all, or rather behind it all, a very marked consciousness of purpose which is not easy to impound in words. Year by year we follow its fortunes with an interest not unmixed with very profound admiration.

### Heads in the Sand.

We publish elsewhere a review of Sir James Marchant's collected essays by diverse writers, entitled *Medical Views on Birth Control*. But, alas!—there is little enough medical enlightenment to be derived from them! Indeed, we are driven reluctantly to the conclusion that a very large number of doctors are shutting their eyes to the technical aspects of the question—some because they dislike its ethical and social implications, some because of a kind of liking for the beaten track of medical education. This last is a very natural human tendency. Trade unionists and economists have displayed it in their dealings with family endowment, builders in their reaction to steel and concrete. But it is a regrettable tendency because the public is insistently demanding an approved technique of birth control, and the public is apt to get what it wants from some source or another. At present that source is to a very large extent Dr. Marie Stopes. It is Dr. Marie Stopes who lectures to the medical students of Leeds, Manchester, and elsewhere. It is Dr. Marie Stopes whose text-book at present holds the field. We do not suggest that the medical profession has nothing to learn from the devotees of other sciences, but we do suggest that it might make a more imposing contribution than it has yet done to a subject which lies essentially within its own peculiar sphere.

### To Those about to Write.

It is supposed to be an exciting experience to see one's words in print for the first time. Before the typewriter came it must have been very exciting—and sometimes disconcerting. For there is a surprising difference between the speed at which the eye can run over print or labour through hand-writing—a difference which is often enough to change the whole rhythm of a sentence or structure of a paragraph, and thus impair their emotional effect. There is still a difference between typescript and print, but it is not nearly so wide or so upsetting. For what it is worth, however, the editors of THE WOMAN'S LEADER are prepared to offer this delight to a few new contributors. We will be glad to print short articles dealing with matters interesting to women, if they are really short—that means under a thousand words—and really interesting. We will provide, if necessary, both the subject matter, spelling, and even to a certain extent grammar; what we are anxious to secure is freshness of outlook and individuality of treatment. THE WOMAN'S LEADER does not pay even its most distinguished contributors, regular or occasional: those who work for it do so in the belief that it is a paper of value to the women already in public life, and an important weapon in the struggle for freedom and equality. We are also pleased to print letters from readers who disagree with the articles. It is of real importance to a fighting paper that its staff should be kept in touch with the opinions of the thousands who read it.

### Scottish Woman Doctor of Laws.

The members of the Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A. have special reason to be proud that their President, Miss Frances H. Melville, B.D., J.P., Mistress of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, had conferred upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of Glasgow University at the Honorary Graduation ceremony held in the Bute Hall of the University on Wednesday, 22nd June. Miss Melville is not only the first Scottish woman graduate to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. but also the first Scottish woman graduate to receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from a Scottish University. At a meeting held on the day previous, Miss Melville was presented with her gown and hood and a cheque by students, members of the Glasgow Branch of the British Federation of University Women, graduates and friends.

### An American Experience.

The treatment of married women in British Educational institutions appears (and very naturally) to surprise the President of Smith's College, who writes in her College alumnae publication: "We have had this last year six married couples in regular academic positions, six other married women whose husbands are not on the staff, and six wives of professors who do occasional work as assistants or readers. There are many advantages in this situation, and I have observed only trifling disadvantages."

### THE LORDS IN THE LIMELIGHT.

The inevitable withdrawal of Lord Astor's proposal to make Peeresses in their own right eligible for seats in the House of Lords nomination by H.M. the King, throws back our hopes upon the Government plan of second chamber reconstruction, which the Peers themselves so heartily endorsed last week. What prospect does that scheme offer for the fair and equitable treatment of women?

That depends of course upon the goodwill of the Government when the said scheme comes to be embodied, if it ever does come to be embodied, in legislation. On the whole, in view of statements made on this occasion by the Lord Chancellor and on others by Lord Birkenhead and Lord Salisbury, there is no reason to suppose that the Government will, in this matter, go out of its way to violate the general programme of political sex-equality to which it has already pinned its faith. By making Peeresses in their own right eligible for election by their fellow Peers, and by refraining from erecting any sex barrier against the inclusion of women among the "certain number, not necessarily large" to be nominated by the Government in office, the carrying into law of the Cabinet's reconstruction scheme would doubtless set at rest a feminist controversy which affects the lives of a very small number of women, but which, as an important matter of principle, stirs the feelings of a comparatively large number of women.

It is, however, impossible to look forward with any confidence to the materialization of this latest proposal for constitutional reconstruction. It is a scheme which has very few friends indeed outside the Peerage—so few that it is exceedingly difficult to take it seriously. And when one looks at its terms this widespread unpopularity is easy enough to understand.

In the first place, and although a "certain number" of persons in the reconstituted upper chamber are to be nominated by the Government in office, the bulk of its membership will consist of hereditary Peers, elected by their fellow Peers. Now it is one thing to tolerate the continuance of an anachronism such as the hereditary principle under conditions which allow the hereditary legislators no ultimate or unquestionable control of the national destiny. But it is quite another thing deliberately to recreate it and renew its lease of life under conditions which give these hereditary legislators powers such as they have never yet enjoyed.

In the second place, and it is here that the proposed new powers came into play, the new scheme abolishes a very ancient exercise of the Royal prerogative for the creation of Peers; for this will be in effect the result of the proposed limitation of the upper house to a membership of 350. It is worth while to cast one's mind back to the early 1830's—years when the

infection of violent revolution spread eastward through Europe after the fall of a reactionary dynasty in Paris. But in London, to Europe's general surprise and envy, a king continued to reign, and a Parliament to legislate, without a shot being fired in the streets. Such unrest as there was culminated in a popular though very moderate measure of franchise reform, with the subsequent initiation of a period of local government reconstruction which raised the material level of ordinary people's lives far above that enjoyed by the inhabitants of revolutionary western and central Europe. But supposing the Reform Bill had not passed—and it would not have passed had not Lord Grey been in a position to advise the King to create new Peers for the coercion of a reactionary Upper House, would the Reform Act of 1832 have been carried without the firing of a shot in the streets of London? Few people would be prepared to return a confident affirmative to such a question.

But the framers of the Government's scheme are not apparently content to confer one great immunity upon the hereditary upper chamber. There is a third element in it which appears to evoke widespread qualms. In addition to stultifying the Royal prerogative, it violates the whole conception of *Parliamentary Sovereignty*, which is a fundamental characteristic of the British Constitution. For the new scheme specifically provides that no change shall henceforth be made in the constitution and powers of the Upper House without its own consent. As Mr. Garvin points out in last Sunday's *Observer*, "Neither King nor Commons nor any majority of over 20,000,000 electors" shall have anything to say to it.

It is sometimes urged and with considerable force, that a second chamber has a necessary function to perform in the delay of ill-considered legislation such as may be rushed through by a temporarily powerful party majority. But those who use that argument are sometimes inclined to assume that alone among the three parties, the Conservative party is unlikely to require any such check, and that the function in question can therefore be adequately performed by a second chamber in which the Conservatives are assured of a permanent party majority. The present proposal is in itself sufficient to dispell any such dream. An essential safety valve of our splendid unwritten constitution is apparently to be tied down—the traditions of two centuries of Parliamentary government uprooted—and this without any appeal to the electors whose immemorial rights are thus curtailed. With one hand the Government extends the franchise, with the other it stultifies the significance of the vote.

These are some of the reasons which make it impossible for us to take the Government's scheme for second chamber reconstruction at all seriously.

### THE JUNE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

By E. M. PYE.

The first two days of the meetings of the Council saw very little outward sign of work accomplished. There was considerable talk about the amount of business that is done in private by members of the Council and anxiety was expressed that resort to the ancient methods of diplomacy was taking the place of discussion at public sittings. The third day there was a full morning's session when, among other matters, the report of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament was discussed.

M. Benes, the Rapporteur, in asking for the postponement of any final decision until after the Assembly, said that his reason was to allow all States members of the League to offer comments upon it. Paul Boncour did not consider the adjournment was a confession of failure: the preparatory conference had rendered good service in making clear those points upon which agreement had not yet been reached. Herr Stresemann was obviously discouraged by the adjournment. He thought the problem seemed simple two years ago, but it now seems adjourned indefinitely. He hoped that the discussion in September will stimulate the honest desire for disarmament that exists. He and other speakers emphasized the need for a strong public opinion in favour of disarmament which had now left the sphere of vague formulæ and become a definite task to be attacked scientifically. The representative of Great Britain's contribution to the discussion was to emphasize his conviction that the one element essential was TIME and that it would be long before a final solution would be arrived at and peace and confidence reign. This was unfortunate, because one had the impression that there was real desire to hasten the coming of this period among the

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

other representatives, and to apply the brake forcibly to a train that had hardly begun to move seems likely to result in an unnecessary increase of friction, if not to stop its advance.

The same brake was applied, but perhaps with more reason, to the report of the Economic Commission, when he proposed that the Council instead of inviting governments to give its recommendations their close attention and active support, as Herr Stresemann hoped, should "commend this remarkable report with its important recommendations to the favourable consideration of all Governments". He said that the British Government had not yet had time to give the document the study it deserved. Other Governments had, however, found time and the representatives of Holland, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia as well as Germany all said that their Governments were in favour of accepting all the principles involved. The report was welcomed with enthusiasm as "economic disarmament" and its crowning point was the recognition that the time had come to put an end to increase in tariffs and to move in the opposite direction. M. Loucheur, representing France, said he was particularly glad that the representative of Germany should be rapporteur in a scheme initiated by France.

The question of Menel was settled "out of Court", the Lithuanian representative making a statement of reforms which Germany accepted. The Council decided to publish Part 2 of the report on the Traffic in Women and Children in the autumn. The British representative proposed an earlier date, but this delay was necessary to allow the incorporation of comments from Governments on the other side of the world. The Child Welfare Committee is to concern itself this year mainly with two questions: the protection of illegitimate children, and the

cinema in relation to Child Welfare; but it will continue its researches into the effect of Family Allowances on the welfare of children.

A new loan for Greece has been approved, of which three millions is to go towards the final settlement of the refugees. Dr. Nansen has again raised the question of a loan of £300,000 towards the cost of transport and settlement of Armenian refugees now in Greece and Bulgaria. He has hopes that the Government of Armenia will raise a loan for the drainage of Erivan, but thinks that this comparatively small sum, towards which he has promised of £100,000, for non-political purposes might be provided by the League. Great sympathy was expressed, especially by the representatives of Germany and Great Britain, and the matter is referred to the Governments for their sympathetic consideration.

Whether it is that Governments in general are restive under resolutions agreed to at Geneva by their representatives, or whether the representatives themselves have not the courage to act, certain it is that very little actual decision has been taken at this meeting of the Council.

### MORE SOCIAL AND ETHICAL VIEWS ON BIRTH CONTROL.

The volume of eight essays entitled *Medical Views on Birth Control*<sup>1</sup> which Sir James Marchant has collected, makes a useful contribution to the subject in general, but it is not the contribution for which we have long been hungering.

Dr. Chrichton-Miller deals with the psychological aspect of the case, and reaches the conclusion that though contraceptive birth control opens the way to grave social dangers it has its proper uses, and these are conditioned by the fact that as a general rule the prolonged suspension of marital intercourse within the framework of married life has definite psychological dangers. He writes with balance and sympathy, and in his references to moral aspects with a high and stimulating idealism. Dr. Leonard Hill follows with an essay which recalls an early experience of our own. An intelligent Japanese history student, who had been instructed in accordance with his syllabus to write an account of Cromwell's commercial policy, handed in an essay with the explanation that as he didn't really know very much about Cromwell he had written instead a short history of the early Japanese poor law. Dr. Leonard Hill contributes to the present volume an interesting survey of the general conditions governing animal fertility, but concerning his views on birth control he tells us nothing at all. Dr. Scharlieb and Dr. Letitia Fairfield, both well-known opponents of birth control on religious and social grounds, write with singular moderation upon the aspects of it which interest them. Dr. Scharlieb, touching lightly in conclusion upon the medical side of the question, roundly condemns certain methods which find equally emphatic condemnation in Dr. Marie Stope's *Contraception*. Dr. Fairfield argues on social and administrative grounds the case against allowing birth control information to be given at infant welfare centres, and in so doing admits fairly and squarely that a "considerable body of support" for the proposal to give such information comes from the medical officers of these centres themselves. Dr. Giles and Dr. Buist discuss the circumstances under which contraceptive birth control should or should not be taught by a doctor, and both assume implicitly that on occasions it may be necessary or desirable. In speaking of the method which is now generally recommended at the voluntary birth control clinics, Dr. Giles says that: "It is . . . difficult to understand how a woman can do this for herself; but the advocates of the method profess that it is easy." This suggests that Dr. Giles has not himself had much first-hand experience of the use of this method. It is as a matter of fact not only its advocates who "profess that it is easy," but those who have themselves used it or instructed others in its use. These persons would, however, admit that it is capable of abuse if wrongly used; they are, therefore, emphatically of opinion that it should be used only under medical direction, and in no case by women acting on their own account with the help of printed instructions. But Dr. Giles is clearly open to correction on this point. Sir Arthur Newsholme writes on the statistical aspect of birth control in relation to the increase and age-grouping of the population. He is in favour of continued increase, which he fears a widespread knowledge of birth control would endanger, and he is not obsessed by fear of the racial results of a "differential birth-rate." Sir John Robertson, Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham, considers that birth control should be left for the medical profession to apply to persons who are

<sup>1</sup> *Medical Views on Birth Control*, ed. by Sir James Marchant. (Martin Hopkinson & Co., 6s. net.)

unfitted by mental or physical defects from bearing healthy children. He, like Sir Arthur Newsholme, favours a continued increase of the population, and is for that reason opposed to the general practice of birth control. He is moreover gravely disconcerted by the widespread use of birth control methods by unmarried persons and by the extent to which this is stimulated by indiscriminate commercial advertising of drugs and appliances. We ourselves share his perturbation, which leads us to the conclusion that in spite of the very real administrative objections cited by Dr. Fairfield, it would be desirable to confine such information to the narrow channel of the infant welfare centre, through which it can be conveyed by disinterested and expert persons to those whose domestic conditions are known. Sir John Robertson does not, however, accept this conclusion.

Well—all this is interesting enough, in spite of the fact that it is not exactly what it professes to be. But when are we going to get the real medical view of birth control? It is true that none of these eminent medical authorities are prepared to condemn, on medical grounds, the methods in general use at the birth control clinics—beyond making, in some cases, a vague suggestion that by reducing child-bearing they may have the same effect as celibacy in causing a predisposition to fibroid tumour. But one is driven reluctantly to the conclusion that the doctors still, for the most part, know very little about the matter and have not yet taken much trouble to find out. And this is not for want of clinical opportunity, since the spread of voluntary birth control clinics under the direction of a few keen practitioners is providing a rapidly expanding field for observation and experiment. It is, we suspect, because of a kind of subconscious conservatism—a conservatism which may have dire results both for the standing of the medical profession and for the public which lacks its thoughtful guidance. Meanwhile, it is a thousand pities that Sir James Marchant did not take advantage of such experience as there is, and include in his group one or more of the doctors at present in regular attendance at a birth control clinic. Their practical knowledge would have contributed more to the present volume than the views of two eminent ladies who have already expressed themselves in public on the matter over and over again and who make no secret of the fact that they approach inquiry with their minds irrevocably made up. M. D. S.

### EARLY DAYS IN THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.<sup>1</sup>

The early history of the woman's movement in this country is a fascinating study, and the parts which were played in it by the pioneers in each of its main branches are well worth careful study, not only for the interest of the story, and the remarkable characters of the protagonists, but also for the lessons on methods of organization which are to be learnt from the tale.

The latest contribution to this subject, the account of the foundation of Girton College, contains all these elements, and covers a much wider field than its title indicates. It describes not only Emily Davies and her life work, but also Mme Bodichon and Mrs. Garrett Anderson, with both of whom Miss Davies was close friends. It describes the foundation of Girton and the highly entertaining difficulties with which the project was beset, but it also tells of the work which preceded it, the results of the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1864, and the struggles to secure not only higher but also secondary education for girls. It tells, too, of the movements for Women's Employment and Married Women's Property, and of the first beginning of definite suffrage organization in this country. And the book not only presents the facts about these things, but describes them in a way which is at once convincing and entertaining, putting them in their setting against the background of the conventions of the time, and contrasting with the outlook of the pioneers the limitations and suppressions of the contemporary young lady.

The pioneers of the movement were women to be proud of. They had to have courage and vision and strength of will, or they could not be pioneers at all. Reading their lives, however, and looking back on their achievements, one realizes that outside their pioneering qualities they had others as well, and that they differed as widely from each other as their successors sometimes differ to-day. The clash of these differences within the limits of a common purpose makes the inner life of a movement. It is this very thing which made the Council meetings of the N.U.W.S.S. such lively and even excited occasions, and in this book we see that it began in the earliest days of all. We need not

(Continued on page 170.)

<sup>1</sup> *Emily Davies and Girton College*, by Barbara Stephen. (£1 1s.)

### THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

A most interesting address was given by Mrs. Barbara Wootton to the audience invited to meet her by the Joint Standing Committee of Women's International Organizations at the Caxton Hall on 27th June. Officers and members of the various international organizations were present, and Mrs. Wootton was asked many questions. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, took the chair, and gave a brief summary of the formation of the Joint Standing Committee. The members were the International Council of Women, the Alliance, the World's Women's Temperance Union, the International League for Peace and Freedom, the International Federation of University Women, the International Federation of Nurses, the World's Union for International Peace and Concord, and the Young Women's Christian Association. The Joint Committee had heard with great pleasure that the Austrian Government had appointed Frau Emmy Freundlich to be delegate to the Conference. After hard work by the Committee, three women were appointed to the Conference by the Council of the League—Mrs. Barbara Wootton, Dr. van Dorp, M.P., of Holland, and Dr. Lüders, member of the Reichstag. Mrs. Barbara Wootton was given a warm reception on rising to speak. Mrs. Wootton said the importance of the Conference lay chiefly in the fact that it was the first effort since the war to view world economic conditions as a whole. There were present besides States members of the League, delegations from Egypt, Turkey, the United States of America, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia). Most of the delegates were Government delegates, but amongst them were chiefly business or working people, not for the most part diplomatic representatives.

The Russian delegation seemed to have reached the point of admitting there was room for their system and the other on certain minimum conditions, which much resembled old radical programmes.

The problem was a world economically unhappy, especially that part of it called Europe, apart from countries such as China, where political conditions aggravated economic unrest. Yet even in Europe some facts were encouraging. The destruction of the war was the least evil. The actual raw materials, corn, and foodstuffs are there, the physical stuff required. The organization for the transmutation of these is faulty. It is true of the whole world that production per head is higher not only in the whole world, but even in Europe. The population of the world is up 5 per cent, that of Europe is up 1 per cent, but we have not solved the problem of organization, since Europe has 10,000,000 unemployed. We have invested our capital and trained our skilled labour for industries which are gradually shifting outside Europe, leaving behind the invested capital and the skilled labour. For instance, the consumption of raw cotton by Europe has gone down by 2,000,000 bales, the consumption by the U.S.A. and Japan has gone up. Australia, too, is tending to manufacture her own wool. The war not only destroyed, but had the more serious effect of twisting our organization along wrong lines. For instance, Great Britain had 50 per cent more of steel plant than before the war, yet the output was less. Not only Great Britain but the world had more ships, more shipyards, and more ship-builders than in pre-war days. The serious unemployment in various branches of engineering was increased by the war-time influx of new labour. The war idea was self-sufficiency and nationalism, which made trade difficult: (1) by prohibition of imports; (2) by new or higher tariffs; (3) by the creation of new states so that there are since the war 11,000 kilometres of new customs.

The Conference divided into three Commissions: (1) on Agriculture; (2) on Industry; (3) on Commerce.

1. No woman sat on the Commission which discussed such questions as improvements in credits and marketing.

2. The value of the second commission lay chiefly in the value of the general principles which it is hoped will gradually sink into people's minds. Its problems were further removed from the direct influence of the Conference since Governments cannot or will not touch them. The regulation of conditions comes too directly under the I.L.O. to be handled by the Conference. Many problems concern management and workers, not the Governments. However, three aspects were considered:—

(a) The rationalization of industry which includes its standardization, simplification, and stabilization, e.g. new machinery should not be installed without consultation with the workers, i.e. the professional and industrial organizations concerned.

(b) The provision of industrial statistics.

(c) The growth of international combines and kartels. In about a dozen great industries such alliance is taking the place of competition and disregards national boundaries.

The Conference was divided as to whether this trend was inevitable or pestilential, or both, and passed a compromise resolution.

3. The third Commission on Commerce is likely to be more immediately productive of results through subsequent technical conferences, which will draft actual treaties. As regards tariffs it was recommended there should be simplification, standardization, e.g. "domestic hardware" should carry the same meaning everywhere and include the same articles. Stabilization, i.e. tariffs should remain the same for a long period as pre-war. It recommended that there should be no prohibition of imports, and that increases of tariff designed to meet post-war conditions which had passed should be done away with.

Mrs. Wootton summed up the general usefulness of the Conference as follows:—

1. It was helpful and useful to hold it at all.
2. Apart from definite results, a good reason for holding it was to mark the beginning of a new era of greater friendliness and a new desire to remove obstacles to trade.
3. Resolutions were passed designed to strengthen the economic side of the League, which is now overpowered by the diplomatic and political side.

In answer to a stream of questions, Mrs. Wootton said the Conference had avoided certain questions because of the political difficulties, e.g. the mobility of labour which touched emigration and ran away from some difficulties, such as over-production and under-production side by side in different parts of the world, and the rationing of raw materials.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen moved a cordial vote of thanks, which was seconded by Miss Courtney of the League for Peace and Freedom.

### £1,000 FUND TO NAME A "DAME MILLICENT FAWCETT" ROOM AT CROSBY HALL.

The list is still open for those who wish to give their birthday gift to Dame Millicent Fawcett, so that her room at Crosby Hall may be furnished for £50 as well as named for £1,000. Further donations will be gratefully received by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, care of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1, or by Mrs. Alys Russell, Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W. 3.

Promises and donations published in THE WOMAN'S LEADER, June 24th, 1927	£	s.	d.
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Oxford S.E.C.	1	0	0
City of London S.E.C.	1	0	0
Aberdeen W.C.A.	1	0	0
Birkenhead and District W.C.A.	1	0	0
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Miss J. O. S. Elgood	2	6	
Total	£924	11	0

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

23rd June, 1927.

**CHILDBIRTH MORTALITY.**—In answer to a question from *Sir Walter de Frece*, asking the Minister of Health whether his attention has been called to the fact that the death of women at childbirth continues unabated; the number of such deaths during the last ten years, indicating when the maternity benefit came into force; and what, in the opinion of his medical advisers, are the grounds for the absence of any diminution of this type of mortality, *Mr. Chamberlain* replied: "The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The answer to the second part involves a tabular statement which, with my hon. Friend's permission, I will circulate in the Official Report.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Deaths of Women in Childbirth, 1917-26

Year.	Rate per 1,000 births registered.	Rate per 1,000 births registered.
1917	3.89	0.95
1918	3.79	3.81
1919	4.37	1.93
1920	4.33	1.13
1921	3.91	1.09
1922	3.81	1.35
1923	3.81	1.01
1924	3.90	1.16
1925	4.08	1.07
1926	4.12	1.02

27th June, 1927.

**MAINTENANCE ORDERS (DOMINIONS AND COLONIES).**—*Mr. Herbert Williams* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies which parts of the Empire have now passed reciprocal legislation in connection with the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920; and whether those parts of the Empire which have not yet passed such legislation have announced their intention of doing so in the near future?

*Mr. Ormsby-Gore*: "Legislation reciprocal to the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920, has been passed throughout Australia, in New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, in all the Colonies not possessing responsible government and in all British Protectorates. In Canada the question of such legislation is one which falls within the jurisdiction of the several provinces, and it is understood that the Provincial Governments are not at present prepared to take steps for the passage of such legislation.

*Mr. Williams*: "Will the right hon. Gentleman make representations to the Provincial Governments of Canada as to the great hardship this country is suffering from the failure to pass the necessary legislation?"

*Mr. Ormsby-Gore*: "We cannot make representations direct to the Provincial Governments, of course, but the matter is under the consideration of the Dominion Government."

**WOMEN POLICE.**—*Colonel Day* asked the Home Secretary the present total establishment of women police employed in the Metropolitan police area, the districts where these officers are on duty, and the annual cost?

*Captain Hacking*: "There are at present two inspectors, five sergeants, and 42 constables of the women police employed in the Metropolitan police district. They are allocated for duty in the various parts of the district as may be required. The total cost of the women police for the year 1926-27 was approximately £3,400.

*Colonel Day*: "Do I understand that these officers have no regular places of duty, but are sent about the West End of London?"

*Captain Hacking*: "They are attached to certain districts, but are frequently moved about as necessity arises."

## EARLY DAYS IN THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 168.)

wonder, then, that it has not died away! The more closely we look at the past the more plainly we can see the present mirrored in it; and we have only to imagine Miss Emily Davies with us now to realize which way she would be voting on the controversial resolutions on the agenda of the N.U.S.E.C. If the history of the woman's movement of to-day ever comes to be written it will wear, indeed, a different dress, from that of the mid-Victorian movement. The outward problems will be different, and its difficulties of another order. But essentially, on its inner side, it will doubtless be very much the same.

R. S.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Miss MACADAM.  
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Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.  
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

## TWO DAYS' CONFERENCE ARRANGED BY THE LIVERPOOL W.C.A.

An extremely interesting two days' Conference is being arranged by the Liverpool W.C.A. for Friday, 8th July, and Saturday, 9th July. We very much hope that all the neighbouring societies will avail themselves of this opportunity of meeting together and discussing many of the problems on which the N.U.S.E.C. is working.

The following is the programme of meetings:—

Friday, 8th July.

7 p.m.—Sandwich Supper at the Pavilion, Greenbank Road.  
8 p.m.—Lecture.

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, Parliamentary and General Secretary, N.U.S.E.C.

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 conferences 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 Karlslake Road, to reach her on or before Thursday, 7th July.

## GARDEN PARTY AT AUBREY HOUSE, 27th JUNE.

The Garden Party at Aubrey House was a great success except in one important particular, that of the weather. Miss Rathbone reminded the large audience which had assembled in spite of the threatening clouds that since the days of the Mud March the weather had appeared anti-feminist. Owing to the wonderful arrangements at Aubrey House, the fine gathering of old and new friends were not too badly inconvenienced by the impossibility of having the party in the garden. In welcoming Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Rathbone gave a short account of the work of the National Union this year, and of the preparations it was making for next year. Her message to the Prime Minister is referred to in another column. In greeting Dame Millicent she remarked that in spite of just having celebrated her 80th birthday, one of her chief characteristics was her agelessness. Dame Millicent made a delightful little speech of reminiscences of earlier years and hopes for the future. Dame Rachel Crowdy drew attention to the value of the work of women's organizations in connection with the great work of the League, and spoke of the wonderful reception which had greeted the report on the Traffic in Women and Children. The Honorary Treasurer made an appeal for funds, which resulted in one gift of £25 and several smaller gifts. A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to the speakers and to Miss Alexander for allowing the gathering to take place in such delightful surroundings, so closely identified with the suffrage movement.

FULHAM S.E.C.

A very interesting and well-attended meeting was held at Lady Margaret School, Parson's Green, under the auspices of the Fulham S.E.C. Dame Beatrix Lyall, L.C.C., presided, and Alderman Miss S. M. Smece, J.P., of Acton, gave an account of her experiences during her Mayoral year. The speaker said that she agreed with the objects of the S.E.C., and that during her year of office she had visited all the schools in Acton as she thought it was a good thing for the children to realize that a woman could be Mayor. A warm vote of thanks was accorded to the speaker on the proposition of Miss Moberley Bell, who said that after hearing Miss Smece she was longing to be a Mayor at once!

NEWPORT AND DISTRICT W.C.A.

Mrs. Coombe Tennant, J.P., opened a very successful Garden Fête, arranged by the Newport and District W.C.A. in the grounds of Stelvio (by kind permission of Sir J. C. and Lady Davies), at which the Mayoress presided. Mrs. Coombe Tennant paid a tribute to the great work of the Newport Association, and said that this was a time when women citizens should be hopeful and vigilant and determined to increase the membership of their associations. It was the business of Women Citizens' Associations to form a rallying point where women could get to know what was going on in their community and be enabled to influence public opinion. If they could stimulate interest in local matters they would be training women to take part in the larger affairs of the country. A vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed and seconded by Miss Alger and Mrs. Simmonds.

## MRS. VICTORIA WOODHULL MARTIN.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin passed away recently in her 89th year, at Norton Park, her Worcestershire estate. She is deeply mourned throughout the district for her large-hearted beneficence during her long reign as Lady of the Manor.

Mrs. Martin had a remarkable career. She was the daughter of Reuben Clafin, and was born at Homer, Ohio, 23rd September, 1838. After the death of her first husband, Dr. Woodhull, of New York, she devoted herself to the cause of Woman Suffrage and to preaching the then new doctrine of Eugenics, for which she suffered much odium and misrepresentation. It was a daring thing for a woman young and beautiful to lecture from Maine to California on unpopular causes and unsavory topics.

Mrs. Martin had "vision" and an indomitable spirit. Nothing turned her from her purpose. She was the first woman orator of her day, possessing intellectual acumen united to a magnetic personality. In 1872 she stood for the Presidency of the United States, and received the remarkable support of twenty-six States and four territories, but General Grant was elected.

Her sister, Tennessee, afterwards Lady Cook, joined in her propaganda. The sisters set out to brave the laws and conventions which subjected their sex. They opened an office as stockbrokers in Wall Street; they founded and edited a propagandist paper, *Clafin's Weekly*; they started the first clubhouse for women in America, which made a great stir in the dovecotes of sheltered women; and they strove to arouse the public mind to the importance of intelligent maternity and the dangers arising from the marriage of the unfit.

During a lecturing tour in this country in the seventies Victoria Woodhull met her future husband, Mr. John Biddulph Martin, of the well-known banking firm of Lombard Street, and afterwards lived principally in this country. She continued her propaganda in the *Humanitarian Review*, which she founded and edited in conjunction with her daughter, Miss Zula Woodhull, who survives her.

S. A. T.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## LITTER.

MADAM,—Miss Bertha Mason's interesting article needs careful consideration. Personally I dissent emphatically from her conclusion that the remedy lies, not in legislative action, but in creation of sound public opinion. The one is not exclusive of the other; indisputably I submit they need each other's help. The evil is not being overtaken.

In Germany, litter is sternly "Verboten"; this helps to create that superior sense of discipline we so sadly need in this country.

A Bill of one clause, making it an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment to scatter or deposit litter, would strengthen the aesthetic appeal. Let me illustrate, by personal experience, the need.

We have placed at our own gate a seat, so that persons may rest. Over this we have affixed rhymed appeals to those taking advantage of the seat, to place litter in the basket affixed. Nevertheless, every time any of us go out of our gate, we have to act as scavengers. On occasion, the litter must be deliberate.

Near King's Langley recently, we stopped and rested on a charming green, supplied with seats, and swings for children. Over a delightful bench, with a penthouse, was a large notice that the ground was private property, placed at the disposal of the public, that baskets were placed for rubbish, would those taking advantage of the ground preserve the amenities. Again, nevertheless, the beauty was disfigured by quantities of paper scattered all over the place. (My daughter and I, ourselves scavenged, as far as time permitted, to show, silently, our gratitude for the public spirit of the donor.)

These kind of examples might be multiplied indefinitely, to show that our people have little sense of aesthetics or self-discipline, and that, while these should continue to be encouraged by every kind of teaching, some backbone of law is essential.

## CROSBY HALL.

A CLUB AND HALL OF RESIDENCE now open for  
WOMEN GRADUATES OF ALL NATIONALITIES.  
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THE WARDEN, CROSBY HALL, CHEYNE WALK, S.W. 3.

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The Golden Rule still needs the Ten Commandments in the background. Alas that it should be so!

L. GILCHRIST THOMPSON.

P.S.—If individuals would be willing to make themselves disagreeable, they might materially help to create public opinion. After the Willett Memorial opening, noticing a well-dressed young man dropping the paper cover of a sweet packet, I gathered it up, hastened after him, and pressing it into his hand, reminded him he had very quickly forgotten the appeal to take your own rubbish away! To his credit be it said, he was civil, though bewildered. He will not forget the lesson, I think. Of course, the effect might have been more disagreeable for me, but—one has to take risks!

## "A HOSPITAL SCANDAL."

MADAM,—I have read with great interest your leading article in reference to this matter in THE WOMAN'S LEADER of 17th June, and the letter bearing on the same subject in this week's issue, and most warmly support your appeal for an inquiry in regard to the administration of the Lock Hospital under review, and also for the appointment of suitable women on the Boards of Management of all voluntary hospitals.

Concerning the need for and value of such appointments, I can speak from personal knowledge and experience, for it so happens that for many years I was, as an elected Poor Law Guardian, responsible, in co-operation with my colleagues, for the supervision and management of a large Poor Law Infirmary, and at the same time I was serving on the Board of Management of the General Hospital of the town and district where I then lived. It is concerning the latter appointment I write. The request for the co-operation of women came, in this case, from the Board itself, at that time composed entirely of men. For reasons into which I need not enter, interesting though they were, I was asked to form a Ladies Committee. This, to the surprise, I fancy, of those who ventilated the subject, I declined to do, pointing out that in my opinion the object which the Board had, I knew, really at heart, viz. the well-being of the patients, would be better served by the appointment of suitable women on the Board itself. The arguments advanced in support of this view must, I think, have appealed to the Board, for at the next meeting of subscribers the names of two women were submitted, who were unanimously elected Governors of the Hospital. I may say by way of explanation that in the hospital referred to the post of Governor carries with it not merely a subscription of a certain amount, as is the case in some hospitals, but the obligation of personal service on the Board of Management, which meets monthly, and also on the rota of the Executive Committee of Management which meets weekly and on which members of the Board are expected to serve in turn. The women were cordially welcomed by the Board. I have in my possession a letter from the Medical Board endorsed by the General Board testifying in warm terms to the value of the services rendered by the women members not only to the patients but to the Board and to the hospital from an administrative point of view. I can also bear personal testimony to the happy relations which from the first existed between the men and women members of the Board, mainly, I think, because both men and women were out for one object only—the benefit of the helpless and the sick, and both realized that to attain this object co-operation was essential.

One other word. It is obviously more difficult to secure an inquiry into the management of a voluntary hospital should occasion arise than into that of a Poor Law Hospital, no matter how urgent the need may be, as in the case of the hospital in question. At the same time it is equally obvious that well-managed hospitals which have nothing to hide have no need to shirk, but should rather welcome inquiry into their methods, which might lead to even better management and more comfort for those for whom the general hospitals exist and are maintained. It is not I think beyond the bounds of possibility that there may be room for improvement even in hospitals of good reputation, and it is also possible such improvements might be effected more speedily through the co-operation of suitable women on their Boards of Management.

BERTHA MASON.

London.  
24th June, 1927.

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## COMING EVENTS.

## BIRMINGHAM N.C.W.

JULY 7. 4.30. Queen's College. Mrs. Barrow Cadbury: "Report of Departmental Committee on Juvenile Offenders."

## EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

SATURDAY, JULY 16. 5 p.m. Demonstration in Trafalgar Square. Speakers from many Women's Organizations.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Paddington S.E.C. JULY 6. 8 p.m. 27 Grove Terrace, Highgate Road. Miss Evelyn Perry: "Housing Conditions in St. Pancras."

## SIX POINT GROUP.

JULY 6. 5.30. Equal Franchise Meeting, Hyde Park (Marble Arch).

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

JULY 2. 3-6 p.m. 15 Courtfield Road, S.W. 7. Garden Fête to meet Dame Millicent Fawcett. Pianoforte recital. Tickets 2s. 6d.

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## TO LET AND WANTED.

BEXHILL.—BOARD-RESIDENCE. Excellent cuisine; adjoining sea, golf, tennis.—"Boness", Dorset Road.

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 1,421, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LONDON, S.W.—LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB. Single bedrooms, partial board, baths and light, 33s. to 39s. weekly. Only 2 min. from Underground Station.—Apply, with references, 15 Trebovir Road, Earl's Court.

W.C. 1.—To Let for 3 months, furnished SITTING-ROOM with divan bed.—Write, Box 1,424, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

SISTER HANNING has vacancies for PAYING GUESTS at La Mignonette, Aromanches-les-Bains, Calvados, France, during July. Good beach, fishing, etc. Terms 30 francs a day or by arrangement. Special skilled care for children and young people. Recommended by Mrs. Alys Russell.

WEST KENSINGTON.—Attractive furnished FLAT to let, September or earlier; telephone, gas-fires, 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms.—Box 1,425, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

QUAINT VILLAGES. South Downs; near station and buses; BOARD-RESIDENCE in homely country cottage, August—September.—Wheaton, Crossways Cottages, Berwick, Sussex.

LADY with small OFFICE Westminster, wishes share same with someone to whom mutual services would appeal. Rent 10s. week. Phone and typewriter by arrangement.—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.

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

## POSTS VACANT.

SALARIED WOMAN ORGANIZER required from October for 6-8 months to arrange meetings and preparatory publicity and press work in connection with the Josephine Butler Centenary Celebrations in April, 1928. Experience and a sympathetic knowledge of Mrs. Butler's life and work essential.—Applications by letter with testimonials to Secretary, Josephine Butler Centenary Committee, Orchard House, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

TWO GENTLEWOMEN, having started a rapidly growing Farm, Garden and Tea-rooms business in a lovely part of Kent, require a really keen Gentlewoman (essential) with brains (also essential) to cook for and help manage the tea-rooms; age about 30; not afraid of work.—Box 1,426, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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SALE.—BARGAIN BUNDLES OF COLOURED DRESS LINEN REMNANTS for ladies' jumpers, skirts and children's wear. Each bundle contains 8 yds. assorted colours for 12s. 6d. Write for Sale List To-day.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

NEVER-FADE LINENS.—For all those purposes for which coloured linens are now so popular, Hutton's Never-fade genuine Irish Linens are ideal. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless by sun or washing, and this year reduced to 2s. 10d. per yard (36 ins. wide), they are increasingly in demand for curtains, bedspreads, table-runners, etc., as well as for dresses and children's frocks. There are 64 artistic colours to select from, including ten of the newest shades. Every yard stamped "Hutton's Never-fade Linen." Send for 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.

THE HAT DOCTOR, 52 James' Street, Oxford Street (near Bond Street Tube), W. 1. Re-blocks, makes hats, stitched hats (Ladies' or Gentlemen's), recovers shoes, satin, thin kid, canvas; material provided 13s. 6d., toe capped, 8s. 6d. Furs altered and remade.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau. Interviews, 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Restaurant open to 7.30. (Not Saturdays.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 3rd July. 6.30, Maude Royden: "The God in the Shadow."

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

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