

WOMEN'S SERVICE
FILE TOP
NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY

THE WOMAN'S LEADER AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Promotion in the Civil Service.

This is not a moment when feminists as a whole feel disposed to sympathize readily with certain of the women Civil Servants. But however short-sighted and even selfish their conduct over the Married Women's Employment Bill may have been, there can be no doubt that their grievances with regard to promotion are of the gravest kind. One woman only obtained an appointment to an administrative post last year. In the executive (or middle) grade there is a redundancy of male clerks, and this is held by the Government to absolve it from offering any posts at all to women. In the clerical grades women are systematically denied a chance of obtaining their fair proportion of the higher posts. In the Savings Bank, for instance, the 814 clerical men have 313 superior posts, while the 1,451 clerical women have only 124. In other departments women doing the same work as men are denied the same grading. In fact, the scales are weighted against women in every department of the Service and from the bottom to the top. This was not the intention of Parliament, and it was not what the Government held out to women when it induced the staff side of the National Whitley Council for the Civil Service to sign the Reorganization Report. The promises made to women then were as fair and reasonable as the promises of Mr. Baldwin—then Under-Secretary at the Treasury—are apt to be. Within a month after the signatures had been obtained every promise was disregarded, every pretence of fair treatment abandoned. This will continue until the whole of the special treatment of women in the service is swept aside. Whatever reasons may be alleged for these restrictions and reservations, the use that is being made of them is to confine women to holes and corners, and deny them access to any posts worth having except those few which cannot be given to men. And no one who knows the Civil Service, and especially the Treasury, can have any slightest hope that this will change. Here, as in every other sphere, the only path to justice lies through equality.

The New Communism.

The Durham County Council decided yesterday to give three months' notice to all married women on the medical staff "whose husbands are in receipt of adequate incomes." Unfortunately information is not yet available concerning the precise standard of living which constitutes, in the eyes of the Council "adequacy." We must suppose it to be somewhat in excess of the Rowntree poverty minimum, and (suspecting the limitations of the Council's sense of humour) somewhat less than that

which Council members consider adequate for their own needs. It would, however, be interesting to know (a) whether they have applied this poverty test to male officials who may have acquired "adequate incomes" by marriage or inheritance, (b) whether they give any consideration to the number of dependent children in making their computation of adequacy, (c) whether they have opened their eyes to the profound social and economic implications of a policy of distribution according to need such as is reflected in their refusal to employ the best person for the job.

Divorce Jurisdiction (Overseas Domicile) Bill.

On 17th May, Mr. Herbert Williams will be moving under the Ten Minutes Rule, a Bill known as the Divorce Jurisdiction (Overseas Domicile) Bill. The purpose of the Bill is to deal with those women who have been deserted by their husbands in cases in which their husband's domicile is overseas. The bulk of the cases are, of course, those of Dominion soldiers who married English girls during the war. The law at present lays down that a wife's domicile is the same as her husband's; therefore these women, many of whom have never been out of England, are legally domiciled in Australia, or Canada as the case may be. We much hope that this useful little Bill may be passed next Tuesday and that time will be found for its later stages.

Women Liberals in Council.

The Women's National Liberal Federation met last week in Blackpool. As our readers know, their agenda contained resolutions advocating many of the reforms for which this paper stands. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the new President, made two important points in her well-expressed and weighty opening speech. The first was that we must do all in our power to improve the political education of the new voters who will be placed on the Register by the Government's Bill. This deserves underlining. It is we, after all, who have claimed the vote for them, and it will be as a result of our pleading and propaganda that they gained it; on us, therefore, lies a special responsibility for seeing that the best possible use is made of it when gained. Mrs. Corbett Ashby's second point was that twenty-eight other countries have given the vote to their women of 21. The two other items which most concern us were the resolutions on Birth Control and Family Endowment. The first was carried, in spite of the opposition of those who think that there is no better education than to be a member of a large family. We commend to supporters of this argument the study of the history of the Jukes family, which has filled the prisons and asylums of the United States for so many generations. Family Endowment was less fortunate. The motion was lost, in spite of the admirable report, reviewed in our columns last week, drawn up by the Executive Committee. The field is left, therefore, to the Labour party and their policy of State paid children's allowances, and the alternative method of the industrial pool, which does not necessarily involve State contribution, but only a readjustment of wages within each industry, must shift for itself.

Closing the Ranks.

This victory over birth control is extremely encouraging. Three years ago the organized women of the Labour party committed themselves, with an overwhelming consensus of opinion, to the demand that medical officers at maternity and child welfare centres shall be allowed to give birth control information to married women who ask for it. Two years ago, with a majority which left no doubt as to the force of opinion behind it, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship added its weight to the same demand. Last week, as we

record in another note, the Women's National Liberal Federation came into line with a similar resolution. We believe it to be only a matter of time before the Conservative women complete the picture by an endorsement of this very moderate request to the Minister of Health. Indeed, we are inclined to think that not since the fiery days of the suffrage movement have the women of all parties and no party been so firmly united in a demand which though essentially *political*, because it concerns the policy of a Government Department, is essentially *non-party*, because it finds support in all sections of the community from the Labour Women's Sections to the House of Lords.

Scotland and the Inquiry into the Solicitation Laws.

The need for an inquiry into the working of the Solicitation Laws in Scotland was brought up at the Annual Council of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and several of the Scottish Societies affiliated to the Union have since been working hard on its behalf. We are glad to note that the efforts have been successful, and that in answer to a question in the House of Commons on 5th May, the Home Secretary stated that the proposed inquiry should extend to Scotland, and that a person residing in Scotland should be appointed to the committee. We are still patiently waiting for further announcements with regard to the constitution and terms of reference of the committee as a whole.

An Incidental Job for Women Citizens' Associations.

The tentative action of the Oxford Corporation in making use of its powers under the eighty-year-old Towns Improvement Act to secure the removal of certain obstructive advertisement hoardings, has provoked the *Scapa Society* to renewed emphasis upon the wide powers which citizens now possess for the removal of such abominations. Oxford, it appears, took action under an old Act which aims at preventing *obstruction* in the streets. It is, however, not merely inconvenience, but unsightliness that the modern citizen is plagued with. And for this the Advertisement Regulation Acts of 1907 and 1925 make ample provision, by allowing local authorities to make by-laws for the restraint of any advertisements which disfigure views of rural scenery from roads, railways, or public places, the amenities of villages and of historic places, or, indeed, of any place "frequented by the public solely or chiefly on account of its beauty." With an energetic body of citizens determined to secure the passage and enforcement of by-laws for this purpose, there seems to be no reason why an almost wholesale sweep should not be made of the motor-spirit, garage, and hotel advertisements which at present cumber our main roads and the approaches to towns and villages. Motorists themselves, for whose benefit these excrescences are supposedly installed, would have nothing to lose and everything to gain by their removal. Indeed, may it not be said that the entire consuming public loses year by year incalculable sums in the form of increased costs of production necessitated by redundant competitive advertising. Any action resulting in its diminution would therefore partake of the quality of mercy in being "twice blessed"—it would bless those who indirectly pay for the advertisements as well as those whose æsthetic joy is increased by their absence.

The "Feminine" Man.

The press at large, and our own columns in particular, have recently been filled with concern, recrimination and foreboding over a being called the feminine man. He is not described in detail, but we may take it that he is supposed to differ widely from (i) the strong, silent man, and (ii) the strong, noisy, or "100 per cent. he-man." In appearance he is said to be engaging, in character mild, and his interests centre not round the glorious rows and revels of our forefathers, but such decadent activities as literature, art, and gardening. The only other things definitely stated about him are that he is a product of woman's emancipation, and that he differs fundamentally from all the men who have lived on this earth before him. Now this is a serious subject, not to be exhausted in twenty lines of print. But, on the whole, we suggest that if any such change is occurring the times are ripe for it and it should be welcomed. The lives of the majority of city-dwellers allow no scope for the he-man's thrilling, if obstreperous, career. A clerk who is tied to an office desk while with his whole soul he hungers to hoist the "Jolly Roger" or fight lions in the arena, or break heads at country fairs, is not likely to be happy himself or a source of lasting happiness to others. As a well-known

physician said the other day, a boy does not need the muscles of a coal-heaver to add up items in a balance-sheet. With every year that passes industrial communities afford less scope to undisciplined physical prowess, and less satisfaction to the turbulent instincts which were useful enough a thousand years ago. Surely it is a good thing and not a bad that a certain number of the people who are forced to live under what, to them, are fixed conditions, should adapt themselves to those conditions and be able to live profitably among them. In fact, the experience of the war has shown that we are in no great danger. Any growth of mildness which the world has so far managed to cultivate is thin and tender enough, only too easily scorched from the rocks of barbarism. It is not those rocks which need our solicitude, but the garden which we are trying to plant upon them.

John Stuart Mill Celebrations.

The Women's Freedom League is arranging a picturesque little ceremony on Friday, 20th May, which is not only the 121st anniversary of the birth of John Stuart Mill, the first parliamentary champion of the Women's Suffrage cause, but also the day on which the Representation of the People Bill will be discussed in Parliament. Floral tributes will be placed on John Stuart Mill's statue promptly at 12 o'clock by suffrage societies and others, Dame Millicent Fawcett having consented to lay the first. We give in another column particulars of the meeting which is being organized by the Women's Freedom League at the Central Hall, Westminster, the same evening.

Germany and New Legislation affecting Women.

German women are progressing in certain directions. The Reichstag has adopted a Resolution to prepare a Bill permitting a German woman to retain her nationality on marriage with a foreigner as long as she resides in Germany and has not formally renounced her German nationality. Even when her domicile is changed to another country, she will only lose her nationality if she has obtained that of her husband by the laws of the country where the domicile is situated. We read in *The Times* that the General Synod of the Evangelical Church has accepted a Bill enabling women to perform certain ecclesiastical functions, when the title "Vicaress" will be given. After four years' study at a University, Vicaresses will be allowed to preach at children's services and bible classes. They will not, however, be allowed to preach at ordinary services or to administer the Sacrament.

Synagogue Votes for Women.

It is gratifying to notice that the campaign for giving the franchise to women in synagogues is continuing. A forcibly worded circular has been set out by an influential committee in anticipation of the Annual Meeting of the Constituent Synagogues which will be held next month. It is interesting that in the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation steps are being taken to give women the vote and at the same time to render them eligible to sit on the Council of the Synagogue.

Questions in Parliament.

Friday, 6th May, 1927.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (WOMEN).—*Mr. Hore-Belisha* asked the Minister of Health how many women are serving on boards of guardians in England and Wales, and how many women are serving on other local authorities.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have no official information on this subject, but from particulars furnished to me I gather that the services of women are available to an approximately equal extent (by means of either direct or indirect election or co-option) on boards of guardians and their committees on the one hand, and on county and county borough councils and their committees on the other, the figures in each case being approximately 2,000. I am not in possession of similar particulars as regards other local authorities.

POLICY.—*The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the women's movement but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.*

OCCUPIED AND "UNOCCUPIED"

The General Report of the 1921 Census¹ which is now to hand contains a mine of information so easily accessible and so apparently inexhaustible that the student of sociology may be inclined to feel a little overwhelmed by the task of digesting it. For the feminist too the prospect is a formidable one, since we have here, in cold black and white, all the tabulated facts concerning numbers, density, age and sex grouping, marriage, dependency, occupation, fertility, and nationality, which are the groundwork of the feminist case. But we are tempted to anticipate the process of complete digestion, and retail, somewhat at random, a few of the conclusions which emerge from one section of the report: *Occupations and Industries*, because these are intimately connected with certain practical problems at present in the limelight of controversy.

Table XLIII (pp. 90 and 91) showing proportions of occupied persons in various age groups, and various localities, gives us our key. It also affords us a valuable comparison with the state of affairs as it existed in 1911.

The proportion per 1,000 of occupied males over 12 has fallen from 884 in 1911 to 871 in 1921. This is largely accounted for by legislative limitation of the labour of young persons, and by a very marked reduction in the proportion of occupied persons over 75 years of age. We have, in fact, managed without any diminution of national productivity, to exempt an increased proportion of young people and old people from the business of production.

In the case of women, however, we find a far more striking reduction in the proportion occupied. This has fallen from 341 per 1,000 in 1911 to 323 in 1921. As with males, so with females, there is a sharp reduction in the lowest and highest age group—the result probably of similar causes. But though the age groups from 16–24 show an increase in the proportion occupied, all the remainder, after the age of 24, show a striking decrease.

When we turn to the respective proportions of married and unmarried occupied women, we see, in part at any rate, the explanation of this movement. Except for the very low and very high age groups, the proportion of unmarried women occupied has gone up all along the line from 16 to 74 years. The total proportion for all ages has risen from 608 in 1911 to 609 in 1921. The proportion of married women occupied has, however, gone down (except in the age groups 16–24, where there is an

increase in the proportion of all females occupied) the total drop being from 103 per 1,000 in 1911 to 91 in 1921. Therefore it may be said that the decrease in the proportion of females occupied is almost entirely accounted for by a diminution of married women's work. As the report concludes: "*Fewer married and widowed women, comparatively, are now at work at all adult ages.*" As one would expect, Lancashire, with its textile industries, shows the largest proportion of occupied females, South Wales, with its mining and metal industries, the smallest. These facts may be commended to those persons who so airily assume that the married women of the present-day are conducting a war and post-war invasion of male spheres. But how is this diminution to be accounted for? It is not due to any widespread contraction in the field of married women's work. The dismissal of married professional women, though it bulks large in the popular view, is a mere drop in the ocean of census returns—and, at any rate, was for the most part operative after 1921. On the whole, it may be presumed that married women share generally in the increased opportunities which the report is able to record. The occupations of females are, it says, "very much less diversified than those of males. Though, as will be seen, the returns contain evidence that women are now finding their way into many occupations in which they were formerly unrepresented, still the great bulk of occupied females are found even now to be accounted for by a very limited number of occupational headings." So there has been, at least, no reaction. On the contrary, opportunities have to a slight degree become wider. We must therefore attempt to find some other explanation of this diminution in married women's work. May it not be found in the decline of the birth-rate, and with it of the economic burden on the man's wage, which Professor Bowley has indicated as an outstanding cause of the decline of poverty since 1911? It is a strange paradox that the more onerous the domestic burdens of the married women the greater should be her inducement under pressure of economic need to seek work outside the home. But the fact that the reduction in married women's work occurs during the age groups from 25 years onward suggests that this may be the case. And if it is the case, then another conclusion is suggested: that the children of the country have nothing to fear from this freedom to work outside the home which we demand on behalf of married women in the name of individual liberty and social diversity.

A PRACTICAL PROPOSAL.

THE "OXFORD" BILL.

By E. M. WHITE.

A measure now before the House of Lords, due to come on for Second Reading on 24th May, is of considerable interest to all who are alive to their responsibilities of citizenship. Conditions vary in different parts of the country, but taking England as a whole, and having regard to the experience of doctors, social workers, and industrialists no one can doubt that excessive drinking is the cause of a very large amount of illness, misdemeanour, poverty, inefficiency, and home conditions most horribly unsuitable for the rearing of the younger generation. The difficulty has always been that powerful vested interests are involved in the sale of drink, and that proposed reformist legislation has for the most part hitherto run on lines too drastic to satisfy the general sense of fair play and preference for compromise.

The "Oxford" Bill—that is the Liquor (Popular Control) Bill—sponsored by the late Dr. Burge, Bishop of Oxford, marked a new and more hopeful line of advance, in that it provided for three options instead of only two and for a generous scheme of compensation to those financially interested in the sale of drink. The revised version of the Oxford Bill (now in the House of Lords, sponsored by the Bishop of Liverpool) is fundamentally the same Bill, but modified in certain details and better and simpler in its financial provisions.

The outstanding features are: (1) The opportunity for a direct local vote on whether and how the sale of drink shall be carried on in a given locality; (2) Compensation with a time limit; (3) A third option besides the old ones of "No Licence" or "No change"; (4) No return to the present method of sale

¹ Census of England and Wales, 1921. (Government Stationery Office, 5s.)

for private profit in a locality which has once voted itself out of this method.

In deciding the polling areas regard had to be had to the need for localities to be large enough to obviate the abuse of disgruntled residents going "over the border" to procure drink, and yet not so large that a small and enlightened district desirous of trying an experiment in reform would be swamped by the hostility or apathy of the rest of the locality.

Now as to the options. "No licence" means local prohibition, and it does not seem an extravagant forecast to prophecy that not many districts in England will be ready immediately for so drastic a change in national custom. However, the option is there provided in the Bill, and Prohibitionists would have their opportunity if they could convince 55 per cent. of the voters in a polling area to "vote dry." Objection has already been expressed to the differentiation between the options in respect of majorities required, a bare majority being sufficient under the Bill to carry either of the other options. This, it is alleged by extremists, is "loading the dice in favour of drink!" But a little reasonable reflexion will suggest that a very big change like prohibition could not be successfully worked unless it had behind it a really substantial backing of local opinion, and a mere 55 per cent. seems to some of us all too little. A prohibition enactment widely evaded would be a condition of things very much worse than the present.

On the other hand, it is probable that many localities are at this moment quite ready to experiment on a less drastic effort towards reform, viz. the abolition of the private profit incentive in the sale of drink, and then localities would find their opportunity in the third option under the Bill. This provides

that in any locality choosing the "Reorganization" option, the public sale of drink shall be taken out of private hands and be entirely carried on by a Board of Management, appointed by the Home Secretary (subject to the approval of Parliament), dismissible by a vote of both Houses and paid fixed salaries out of the fund raised under the Bill's provisions. The Board's functions would be: (a) To control the production and distribution of intoxicants within the Reorganization area; (b) To redistribute licences to meet public needs, closing down redundant public houses and if they think well applying for new licences; (c) To carry out any structural alterations in existing premises to facilitate the supply of food and non-intoxicants; (d) To discontinue all grocers' licences; (e) To suppress advertisements of drink; (f) To pay all employees fixed salaries and no percentage on the amount of drink sold.

It is easy to see what a long step forward in temperance reform would be effected by these changes, notably by (e) and (f). Drink would still be available for those who desired it, but the pressing urge to stimulate the sale in the interests of private profit would be gone, and public management, financially disinterested, would be substituted.

The Board would be under the supervision of a thoroughly representative Central Advisory Council, helped in its turn by Local Advisory Committees composed of representatives of the Justices and of Local Authorities.

The compensation time-limit is fixed at fifteen years. The first poll is to take place three years after the passing of the Act, and thereafter every four years. And the amount of the compensation is the annual value of the licence multiplied by the number of years unexpired of the time-limit period. In Reorganization areas full compensation would always be paid for the value of the premises surrendered, as distinct from the licence compensation during the time-limit.

This is not a State purchase measure, and it is not the State—not "public funds"—which provide the compensation fund. The three sources of this fund are: (1) Proceeds of the levy on the drink trade (present licensees); (2) Proceeds of sale of redundant licensed premises in reorganization areas; (3) Profits on sale of drink in such areas. It is proposed that much of the compensation required might be paid in the form of terminable annuities, thus safeguarding the fund from immediate claims beyond its resources; and there might be a State guarantee (in the form of ear-marking for a definite period the *liquor tax revenue*) as security for borrowing if such need arose.

The Bill—reasonable, moderate, constructive—is the greatest common measure of agreement among political parties and temperance reformers. And, though it may be over-sanguine to anticipate its passage into law by this Parliament, it is of great value that its provisions should be thoroughly understood by men and women of goodwill throughout the country, so that in the near future it may be assured of such powerful backing in the public opinion of the electorate as will make possible not only its enactment but its enthusiastic acceptance by a large number of polling areas at the first opportunity.

A FINE RECORD OF WORK.

The recent conflict of opinion at the Annual Council Meeting of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship lends an unusual degree of interest to the publication of its Annual Report.¹ But the perusal of its pages will cast no light upon the origins of the dispute. On the contrary, in the Parliamentary and propaganda work of the year which is recorded it is impossible to detect any deviation from the aim of equality between the sexes.

It is true that one paragraph records the success of Lord Buckmaster's resolution on the House of Lords on information on methods of birth control, and under various Miscellaneous headings are recorded activities justified by resolutions of the Council which the rigid equalitarian might deprecate. But the relative expenditure of effort was determined largely by the political situation, and Equal Franchise and the acute problems of the freedom of women in industry and the professions monopolizes the bulk of the expenditure of labour and money. Equal Franchise naturally absorbed the major amount of attention and the number of meetings held throughout the country is an effective rejoinder to the charge levied during the recent debate on the employment of married women, that the opinions of executive committees were not echoed by the main bodies of members of women's societies. Apart from Equal Franchise, the Parliamentary work of the Union was divided

¹ Annual Report 1926-1927, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. 6d. per copy or 4s. per dozen.

between efforts, unfortunately unsuccessful, to amend the Lead Paint Act and the two Factories Bills of the year in such a way as to make them operate equally between the sexes.

A most praiseworthy feature of the year has been the research carried on by expert sub-committees into questions of current public interest which affect the status of women. Changes are imminent in the social structure and it behoves feminists to turn a searching eye on the proposal for the solution of such problems as factory reform, the revision of the health services, social insurance, and the like, and the National Union will do useful service if it publishes the findings of those Committees.

Those who are following the woman's movement intelligently must read this report for themselves. There is no stuffing; it is solid meat throughout. The initiated will read between the lines and guess how much is omitted for want of space. It is a record of which any woman's organization may well be proud, though the tangible results in the shape of legislative advance are small as compared with 1925. Incidentally, it is satisfactory to read that twelve new societies affiliated during the year, the most notable being the Central Council of the Scottish Women's Co-operative Guild with 29,000 members. The impression left on the mind of the reader is the amount of work which still remains to be done. So let no one hug to herself the delusion that when equal franchise is accomplished, the goal of equality will be reached. Z.

JENNY LIND.¹

The appearance of a short biography of the greatest of singers, by her daughter, Mrs. Raymond Maude, seemed to promise great things. To the present generation Jenny Lind is something of a myth. We know—most of us—that she was very great, and that she was at the same time very good. We know that she was a friend of Queen Victoria, and that London went mad about her in the 'fifties. We know that she was Swedish, but that she eventually made her home in England, and died there. Her name is engraven, not far from that of Handel, among the poets in Westminster Abbey. "Music, when soft voices die, vibrates in the memory"; there are doubtless persons living to-day in whose memory Jenny Lind's voice still sings on. But unlike Mozart and Shakespeare and Sir Christopher Wren, she has left no enduring proof beyond the records of contemporary criticism of the greatness which was acclaimed by two continents more than half a century ago. Jenny Lind's immortality is in the hands of her biographers. If they fail her, the name in Westminster Abbey will mean nothing to future generations, and little enough to our own.

Therefore, we repeat, the appearance of a biography by her daughter seemed to promise great things: new understanding of a mighty artist, new light on the intriguing moral scruples which caused her at an early age to abandon a brilliant career on the operatic stage, and a new analysis of the transparent goodness which an unsympathetic modern may so glibly label priggishness or prudery. Mrs. Maude, one surmises, must know a lot about Jenny Lind's personality, and something even, perhaps, about her inner life. Well—if she does she has not chosen to tell us about it. She has produced a record of events, and such a record cannot fail to be interesting, but it is a record consisting of names, dates, here and there a letter or two, press notices, and very many concert programmes, which any industrious research student could have compiled with no less mechanical efficiency. We opened her book with expectancy. We close it with disappointment.

All the same, the record is interesting, and from the facts of it we can accumulate certain impressions. Jenny Lind was born in 1820, in Stockholm, and her early years show an astonishing parallel to those of Lord Shaftesbury, as interpreted by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hammond. Like Lord Shaftesbury, she seems to have owed little or nothing to parental solicitude. Like Lord Shaftesbury, the influence of an elderly woman, in her case a grandmother, filled the gap. As with Lord Shaftesbury, this influence, exercised during the first six or seven years of life, took the form of a convinced and rigid Evangelical Christianity which having made its mark upon the impressionable mind, remained there till the end. Jenny Lind, like Lord Shaftesbury, in after years looked out upon a bewildering and wicked world with a peculiarly child-like gaze which was in her case combined with artistic genius, in his with tenacious political and social activity. So at any rate we surmise from the bare facts which lie before us.

But if one set of facts suggests comparison with Lord Shaftesbury, another set suggests comparison with her great con-

¹ *Jenny Lind*, by Mrs. Raymond Maude, C.B.E. (Cassell and Co., 10s. 6d.)

temporary Queen Victoria. Jenny Lind was, it appears, decorous in all her actions and relationships. She was a veritable paragon of feminine modesty. She was—like many another artist of similar calibre—a poor business woman in her own cause, and consciously dependent upon male support. This support came to her eventually through her marriage with Mr. Otto Goldschmidt in 1852. But though conscious of the need for advice, she was no less conscious of the need for independence. As her daughter tells us, she "never contemplated losing control of the funds which she had worked so hard to earn" (and it may be added, which she so charitably expended). Accordingly she drew up her own marriage settlement, specifically reserving to herself the exclusive control over a portion of her fortune. But even before this final, and wholly satisfactory choice of a permanent adviser Jenny Lind had considered the possibility of marriage with an Englishman and, after some troublesome indecision rejected the idea owing to his expressed disapproval of the stage and its traditions. "The narrowness of outlook and want of freedom in the proposed alliance frightened the woman, and clashed with the instincts of the artist." Curiously enough, this strain of independence had developed in what we should regard to-day as an exceedingly uncongenial environment. According to Swedish law as it stood in the middle of last century, a woman, if not under parental control, was obliged to have a legally appointed guardian until marriage. Thus, when relations with her parents became strained to breaking point in 1843, Jenny Lind was obliged to secure the appointment of an alternative mentor, and this with their consent.

We have complained that Mrs. Maude tells us too little of the real live Jenny. But on reconsideration of the case, we must admit that she may not be so much to blame after all. For by all accounts Jenny Lind must have been a very reserved creature. She moved among cheering crowds, she toured Europe and America as the supreme sovereign of its opera houses and concert halls; she supped with musicians and dined with kings; no doors of exalted friendship were locked against her; artists painted her, journalists beset her, managers fought over her, the common people adored her. But she seems to have been determined that:—

"Outside should suffice for evidence:
And whoso desires to penetrate
Deeper, must dive by the spirit sense—
No optics like yours, at any rate!"

Only, unfortunately for the researches of our "spirit sense" there remains to-day no substance. The key with which Jenny Lind unlocked her heart lies drowned in the waters of Lethe. She must look elsewhere for her immortality, for in a few more years her memory will be gone from our world. M. D. S.

PALESTINE, 1927.¹

By DAME MILLICENT FAWCETT.

*On board the Orient S.S. "Orvieto", homeward bound,
22nd March, 1927.*

We ended our delightful two months in Palestine last Monday by two public functions, a short account of which may, I hope, interest the readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER. The first of these was the annual meeting of the Association for Social Service; and I think the most obvious thought to which it will give rise is its similarity with many with which we are familiar at home. The similarity is obvious. The dissimilarity I hope to make plain by first describing the meeting. It was held in the library of the Bishop's House and Lady Plumer, the wife of His Excellency the High Commissioner, presided; very short speeches were the order of the day, and were given by Mrs. MacInnes, the Bishop's wife, on the general work of the Association; by Mrs. Vester, the head of the American Colony, on the Association's financial position; I cannot mention Mrs. Vester without saying that she is herself a powerful disseminator of peace and goodwill among the men and women of her native city, Jerusalem, irrespective of class or creed: Miss Nixon, the chief woman officer of the Government of Palestine followed. Her subject was the Girls' Home in Jerusalem. Then came Madame Sek Sik, representing the Greek Orthodox Benevolent Association. She was followed by Mrs. Symes, wife of the Chief Secretary of the Government of Palestine, who read a paper by the Mother Superior of the Convent of St. Vincent de Paul. Then came Mme Tamari, representing the Infant Welfare Association in Jaffa. She was followed by Mrs. Abramson, representing the Infant Welfare Centre at Haifa, and Miss Czjold, who spoke for the Nathan

¹ Previous articles appeared in our issues of 18th March, 8th April, and 6th May.

Straus Health Centre in Jerusalem. Mr. Straus, as many readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER will know, has lately presented a characteristically generous gift—generous even when compared with other American donations for the promotion of social welfare. His object is the creation of a great Health Centre for every race and creed in Jerusalem.

So there were ten speakers in all, each speaker representing some phase of good social work, and each speaking very briefly; five minutes was the time allowed, and very generally the speakers kept within these narrow limits; but notwithstanding this their contribution to the afternoon's discussion was neither scrappy nor disjointed, for they were all animated by a common motive and impulse; and many had themselves had recent experience of the intense suffering caused in Jerusalem among the poorer classes by the snow storm in February. There was a vividness and reality which went to the hearts of all who heard them in the words in which they described what they themselves had seen.

It appeared that the poorest of those who lived within the walls of the old city of Jerusalem had little or no idea of protecting themselves or their children from the misery of a heavy snowfall; one of these miseries is the falling in of the flat clay-lined roofs, which often perish from the continuous damp, for the houses are constructed with a view to protection from great heat, and have few or no contrivances for protection from great cold.

The first idea of many of the inhabitants when great cold comes, is to go to bed and stay there. This is all very well for a short time; but to be preserved from death by freezing does not in itself preserve from death by starvation, and pitiful tales were told of those who died in the second week of February literally of starvation. Several of the speakers had themselves witnessed the great suffering caused by this state of things and when describing it they spoke "winged words." Almost every speaker had something practical to say as to how such a state of things could best be combatted. And we were asked to remember that it was unwise and unjust to judge of things by their actual condition at the moment, but to remember that the really important thing was the direction in which they were moving, and this, speaker after speaker was convinced, was in the right direction from the less to the more satisfactory conditions.

Of course the progress of education among women and girls gives the best assurance that in the future it would be almost an unheard of thing for women to lie down and die, or to allow their children to do so, because of a fall of snow; even though this was not expected to occur more frequently than once in seven years.

Our last function in Jerusalem was on Friday, 18th March, when His Excellency, Lord Plumer, the High Commissioner, inaugurated the new airship, "The City of Jerusalem," and started her on her first flight, himself and Lady Plumer being her first passengers. The whole ceremony was most simple, but full of interest and suggestiveness. The ceremony took place on a splendid site a few miles to the north of Jerusalem, on the Nablus Road, within a short distance of Neby Samvil, now crowned by a mosque, the reputed burial place of the prophet Samuel. The whole scene was associated with vivid memories of great events past and present. It was from Neby Samvil that Lord Allenby directed his last historical march on Jerusalem in 1917. The hill itself was the *Mont Joie* of the Crusaders, whence many of them got their first sight of the Holy City, and it was here that Cœur de Lion refused to look at it, holding his surcoat before his eyes because it had not been vouchsafed to him to drive the Saracens out of it. The hill itself is the highest point in Palestine and commands a most splendid prospect.

From our personal point of view, the party was just what we wanted, for "all Jerusalem" was there, and we had therefore the opportunity of thanking the many friends who had been kind to us during our visit, and of bidding them farewell.

Before the airship took her first flight Lord Plumer gave a most excellent short address, in which in a few well-chosen words he emphasized the fact that the great machine was an instrument of peace, not of war, and was intended to facilitate friendly communication among the various peoples of the land and to foster goodwill among them. This aspect of the real usefulness of the airship was further emphasized by the release, as near as possible to the moment when she rose from the ground, of a group of some six or eight white doves which seemed very reluctant to leave her. The whole scene was very suggestive and beautiful, and we could only breathe the hope "may these things be."

Our ship has now just left Toulon and we hope to be home within a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION BILL.

This important Bill, which provides for the registration of Nursing Homes, was presented to the House of Commons on 11th February by Mrs. Philipson, and passed second reading on 1st April, now awaits Committee stage.

Before proceeding further it may be helpful to recall to our readers the circumstances which led to the introduction of the Bill now before Parliament. Briefly the facts are as follows:—

In 1924 a Bill promoted by the College to secure the registration and inspection of Nursing Homes was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Gerald Hurst, K.C. At a later stage the Bill was withdrawn on an undertaking given by the Government that a Select Committee should be set up to inquire into the whole question. The Select Committee held fourteen meetings and reported in July, 1926, that "abuses do exist and are sufficiently prevalent, particularly in the cheaper class of Homes and in the Homes catering for senile chronic cases, to render some form of supervision and inspection essential." Amongst the abuses to which the Committee called attention are: (1) structural and insanitary defects in buildings used as Nursing Homes, (2) insufficient and insanitary accommodation for patients and nurses, (3) provision of bad and insufficient food, (4) inadequacy or total absence of staff, in consequence of which patients may be, and often are, seriously neglected. They therefore recommended that legislation to give effect to supervision should be introduced at an early date.

As a result the Bill now before Parliament was introduced.

The Bill embodies the recommendations of the Select Committee. Clause I makes it an offence for any person to carry on a Nursing Home without being registered in respect of it. Sub-clause (3) of Clause I lays down that the applicant must be a fit person, the situation, construction, and accommodation, staffing, and equipment must be in accordance with the needs of the situation, and there must be a proper proportion of qualified nurses engaged. Paragraph *c* and *d* of this sub-clause deal with Nursing Homes which come into existence after the passing of the Bill, and aims at securing that the person in charge and a certain proportion of the staff shall be qualified nurses. Clause III makes provision in the event of the local authority refusing to register or cancelling registration. Clause IV empowers local authorities to make by-laws. Clause V provides for inspection. The schedule of the Bill provides for the repeal of Part II of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, thereby giving effect to the Select Committee's recommendation that Maternity Homes should be brought within the purview of this general measure.

The contentious clause is Clause VIII, which provides that the local supervising authority under the Bill shall be the Councils of County and County Boroughs, thus following the recommendation of the Select Committee and in the case of London, the L.C.C.

The witness representing the Association of Municipal Corporations suggested that the supervising authority should be the local authority. The Select Committee rejected this reasonable, so it seems to us, suggestion on the ground that "the result of such decentralization would lead to a wide divergence in the standard of efficiency" and recommended, as already stated, that the powers of registration and inspection should be given to County and County Borough Councils. This suggestion, embodied in Clause VIII, was warmly opposed during the second reading, on the ground, mainly, that it excluded non-county boroughs. It was pointed out that the Bill would be more effective and useful, and would cause less duplication, less friction, and less expense if the non-county boroughs, which are the local education authorities and the authorities under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, and which have all the officials, medical officers of health, sanitary inspectors, and the nursing staff for the work, were appointed the supervising authorities under the Bill. It was further pointed out that at the present time there are 261 boroughs and urban and district councils administering the Acts mentioned, whereas only five county councils, it was stated, are administering maternity Acts for their areas. The opposition would have been pressed to a division but for the assurance given by the Mover of the second reading and by Sir Cyril Cobb, the chairman of the Select Committee, that the considerations presented by the opponents of Cause VIII should be carefully considered in committee stage.

(Continued on next page.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: MISS ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: MISS MACADAM.
Parliamentary and General Secretary: MRS. HUBBACK.

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

THE GUARANTEE FUND, 1927 to 1929.

It will be remembered that the Guarantee Fund for three years was not closed at the time of the Council Meetings. The sum of £703 8s. for a guaranteed period of three years and £184 13s. 6d. for one year had been raised. This sum is clearly inadequate, and the Treasurer, with the help of a Sub-Committee, on which some affiliated Societies are directly represented, is making a fresh effort to obtain a guarantee of at least £3,000 for the next three years. We earnestly beg the help of members of the N.U. throughout the country and others interested in raising this sum. Copies of the revised appeal will be shortly available. Help may be given in the following ways:—

1. By sending in a promise for three years if you have not already done so.

2. By collecting contributions either for one year or three years among your friends.

3. By sending to the Treasurer names and addresses of those interested in all or any aspects of the work on our programme.

4. By organizing a money-raising effort for Headquarters during the summer.

(A leaflet on money-raising efforts will shortly be issued.)

It is important to remember that donations may be earmarked for any particular reform on our programme.

A separate Equal Franchise Appeal is also to be issued for reasons which are stated below.

Many friends and some Societies have already responded nobly. But there are many conspicuous omissions among individual friends of our cause and our own Societies. We know that our friends will not fail us and we appeal with confidence for their loyal support.

EQUAL FRANCHISE FUND.

The Executive Committee has decided to open a special fund for Equal Franchise as it was felt that some may wish to contribute to this who do not wish to contribute to the Guarantee Fund. But an even more important reason for this decision was the probability that many generous donors to the Guarantee Fund would, in view of the extraordinary interest and helpfulness of the present position, welcome an opportunity of giving a special offering to an Equal Franchise Fund. Some such donations have already been received and a complete list of donations will be published in THE WOMAN'S LEADER with the names of subscribers to the guarantee fund. Copies of the appeal may be had on application to Headquarters. We refer members of our Societies to the suggestions for help in the previous paragraph but would suggest an even wider appeal to individual members of Women Societies, Colleges, Clubs, etc. The work of Equal Franchise is nearly over, but every one by their work and gifts are asked to help in the final efforts.

WEEK-END SUMMER SCHOOL AT ILKLEY,
1st to 4th July, 1927.

Preparations for the Ilkley Summer School are going ahead fast. The speakers will be Miss Macadam, Mrs. Stocks, and Mrs. Hubback. We give below a provisional programme of the School, which in addition to its more serious interests offers a splendid opportunity for seeing the eclipse of the sun on 29th June, not to mention the delights of a week-end near the Yorkshire Moors.

Proposed Programme.

- (1) Public Meeting of Equal Franchise and other legislation affecting women and children. Miss Macadam, M.A.
- (2) Social Insurance. Mrs. Hubback, M.A.
- (3) Business Meeting.
- (4) The Married Woman: Her Employment and Legal status. Mrs. Hubback.
- (5) Problems of Population. Mrs. Stocks, B.Sc.
- (6) Discussion on "What is Equality?"

On Saturday afternoon there will be excursions in Wharfedale, and on Sunday afternoon Miss Nussey has kindly asked the School to tea.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

The range of subjects considered at the last meeting of the Committee was typical of the wide scope of interests represented on that body.

Equal Franchise had first place—a Resolution moved by the N.U.S.E.C. warmly thanking the Prime Minister for his statement of intended legislation and stressing the urgency of the position in view of unforeseen events and in order to lighten the task of those concerned with making up the new Register. The Wild Birds Protection Bill came in for adverse criticism on the ground that it "protected" the bird-catchers rather than the birds.

Resolutions disposed of, Viscount Astor gave a brief outline of the provisions of the Liquor (Popular Control) Bill, prefacing this with some general remarks on the two aspects of the Drink Problem: (1) alcohol as a contributory factor in the creation of social problems, whether of crime or cruelty, and (2) the irreconcilability of the national interests with those concerned with the sale of drink on a commercial competitive basis.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARRIED WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN AND SURNAMES.

MADAM,—There is a certain logic beneath your contention that a woman should be named Mrs. Henry Jones when she comes under the public notice merely as the wife of her husband; but I fancy it must disappear when one reflects that Mrs. Henry Jones must surely be Mrs. Mary Jones to herself and to her Maker?

Personally I view with a feeling of repulsion which daily increases the social custom by which women hide themselves behind their husband's surnames. It seems a double screen to adopt their husband's baptismal names as well.

The National Woman's Party of U.S.A. has as a definite part of its policy that a married woman should, as an optional right, retain her maiden surname and has conducted vigorous fights to promote that policy. Once women are truly awake to the dignity of womanhood, they will drop this mere custom—it is no law—and bear their own names from the cradle to the grave. When they cease the stupid practice of abandoning their surnames, the ridiculous practice of bearing a male Christian name in marriage will die from its sheer absurdity.

That the husband's surname is imposed by no law is a question which I have had recent occasion to test for myself in civil litigation. A party against whom I shall presumably be appearing ere long has shared with me the pleasure of one appearance before a Master in Chambers and two before a Judge in Chambers, all three upon this sole point of my surname; and it has formally and legally been decided that the name of your present humble correspondent is, legally as well as socially, yours faithfully,

(Mrs.) HELENA NORMANTON.

5 Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND EQUAL FRANCHISE.

MADAM,—In your kind report of the deputation to Mr. Lloyd George on 19th April arranged by the Bangor and District Group for Equal Franchise, please correct the statement that it was composed of a group of "Bangor" women. It contained representatives from most of the Carnarvon Boroughs (Mr. Lloyd George's constituency), Councillor Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Pearce from Llandudnu, Councillor Mrs. Caerlyn Jones from Penmaenmawr, Mrs. Thoday from Llanfairfechan, Councillor Mrs. Price White, Mrs. Price, and Mrs. Humphreys from Bangor, Miss Edith Thomas and Miss Powell Williams, from Criccieth. This appears to the organizers an important point.

M. G. THODAY,

Chairman, Bangor and District
Group for Equal Franchise.

JOHN STUART MILL CELEBRATION
AND
EQUAL FRANCHISE MEETING.

FRIDAY, 20th MAY, 8 p.m.

at CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

SPEAKERS: MISS MACADAM, M.A. (N.U.S.E.C.), MISS BARCLAY-CARTER, Lic-ès-L. (St. Joan's Social and Political Union), MISS AGNES DAWSON, L.C.C. (N.U.W.T.), MRS. FLOWERS (W.F.L.), MISS WOODMAN (Young Suffragists), MRS. ZANGWILL (W.F.L.), and a Representative from the Women's National Liberal Federation.

Chairman - - - - - Mrs. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

ADMISSION FREE: Reserved and numbered seats 2s. 6d. Reserved 1s. from W.F.L. Office, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Intending students will be interested to hear that from 4th July for ten days a community drama, "A Miracle Play, King Robert of Sicily," will be presented by the Kirkstall Abbey and its grounds—16 miles from Ilkley—produced by Mr. Nugent Monck of the Maddermarket Theatre.

Further information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary for the School, Mrs. Lovelock, 23 Richmond Place, Ilkley, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.

MALVERN WEEK-END SUMMER SCHOOL,

13th to 16th May, 1927.

Particulars with regard to this School may be found on p. 116 under "Coming Events."

DIVORCE JURISDICTION (OVERSEAS DOMICILE) BILL.

We refer Societies to the note on this Bill in "Notes and News." Information with reference to it was not received in time for the last Monthly Letter, but we hope that all Societies will approach their Members of Parliament asking them to support the Bill when it is moved under the Ten Minutes Rule on 17th May.

THE LONDON FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

The General Meeting of the London Federation of Societies for Equal Franchise was held on Friday, 6th May, at 17 Campden House Road (by kind permission of Miss Beaumont), at 3 o'clock. The Chair was taken by Lady Balfour of Burleigh, and the following Societies were represented: Barnes, Mortlake, and East Sheen S.C.E.C., City of London S.E.C., Croydon W.C.A. (North Ward), Croydon W.C.A. (West Ward), Hampstead S.E.C., Hornsey Group for E.C., Lewisham W.C.A., Lewisham (Junior) C.A., St. Pancras S.E.C., Farnham Common L.C.

The following officers of the federation were re-elected: Lady Balfour of Burleigh as President, and Miss Helen Fraser as one of the Hon. Secretaries. Miss Beaumont was elected Chairman, Lady Pares Honorary Treasurer, and Miss Auld as Joint Honorary Secretary.

Mrs. Hubback gave an account of the present position with regard to Equal Franchise and urged the need for continued work in support of it. She recommended Societies to arrange Deputations to their Members of Parliament consisting largely of voteless women and representatives of other organizations. A resolution was passed asking the Government to adopt the Representation of the People Bill, 1927, on the occasion of its Second Reading on 20th May, and Societies were asked to pass similar resolutions and send them to their Members of Parliament. Arrangements are being made for Open Air Meetings during the summer and Group Meetings of the Federation in the autumn.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS—Continued from preceding page.

There the matter rests at present. The principle of the Bill, viz. the urgent need for registration and inspection, was accepted unanimously. The point of importance which was at issue on 1st April was the question of the supervising authority under the Bill. We recommend that local authorities study this matter and make known their conclusions to their local Members of Parliament.

An EXHIBITION and SALE of
HANDICRAFTS & HOBBIES

is being arranged by the Six Point Group and will be held at 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8th, 9th and 10th June. Applications for spaces should be made to the Secretary without delay. Terms: Single space £1 1s., plus 10 per cent on sales.

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COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

MAY 23 and 24. Conference on Limitation and Reduction of Armaments at London School of Economics.

MAY 27. 8 p.m. Public Meeting at Kingsway Hall. Speakers: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Mr. Alfred Duff and Miss Sybil Thorncliffe.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

MAY 13-16. Week-end Summer School at Aldwyn Tower, St. Ann's Road, Malvern.

Friday. 7.50 p.m. Reception. 8.30 p.m. Mrs. Hubback on "Equal Franchise and other Legislation Affecting Women and Children."

Saturday. 9.30-11 a.m. Mrs. Hubback on "Women and Social Insurance. 11.30-1 p.m. Commandant Allen on "The Work of Women Police." 2.30 p.m. Raikes on "Malvern Hills. 6 p.m. Conference. 8.30 p.m. Mrs. Corbett Ashby on "The Right of Married Women to Engage in Paid Work."

Sunday. 3 p.m. Mrs. Corbett Ashby on "The Work of Women and the League of Nations." 8.30 p.m. Informal discussion.

Edinburgh W.C.A. MAY 18. 8 p.m. Gartshore Hall, 116 George Street. Miss Nora Milnes on "The Hospital Patient: Before Treatment and After." Chair: Dr. Alexander Miles.

Wimbledon W.C.A. MAY 17. 4.45 p.m. Mrs. Hubback on "Equal Franchise."

Kent W.C.A.'s. MAY 18. 2.15 p.m. Conference at Bromley. Mrs. Blanco White on "Equal Franchise."

SCOTTISH COUNCIL OF WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

MAY 21. 10 a.m.-1.15 p.m. Annual Conference at Town Hall, St. Andrews. Subject: Women and Changing Conditions. Speakers: Lady Leslie Mackenzie, The Hon. Lady Parsons, J.P., Miss Isabel C. Hamilton and Dr. Mary Macnicol. 2.30-4 p.m. Visits to University, St. Leonard's School, Nursing Association and Child Welfare Centre and the Sir James MacKenzie Institute for Clinical Research.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

MAY 15. 12 noon. Meeting on "Equal Franchise," at Round Pond, Hampstead Heath.

SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE BIRTH CONTROL AND RACIAL PROGRESS.

MAY 19. 8 p.m. Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. General Meeting. Subject: "What converted me to Birth Control and what I should like to see done for the Movement." Speakers: Mrs. H. Earl, Mrs. T. Edmunds, and Mr. A. V. Goodman. Chair: Dr. Marie Stopes.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

MAY 20. 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. John Stuart Mill Celebration and Equal Franchise Meeting. Speakers: Miss Macadam, Miss Barclay-Carter, Miss Agnes Dawson, Mrs. Flowers, Miss Woodman, and Mrs. Zangwill. Chair: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

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AVSGARTH, YORKS.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE in house well situated for exploring the moors and dales. Exactly on the central line for seeing the total solar eclipse, 29th June.—Miss Smith, Low Green House, Thoralby.

MRS. ALYS RUSSELL recommends (small family) PENSION RIECHELMANN, Les Tourelles, Territet-Montreux; very edge Lake Geneva, enchanting view; excellent French spoken at meals.

BEXHILL.—"Boness," Dorset Road. BOARD-RESIDENCE. Comfortable, well-appointed. Every convenience. Excellent cuisine. Minute sea, golf, tennis. Tariff.

NORTH CORNWALL.—To let, furnished, till end June, charming little HOUSE on low cliffs; magnificent sea views, bathing, sands, golf; 5 bed, 2 sitting, bathroom (h. and c.), indoor sanitation, daily maid available; village 1 1/2 miles; 2 1/2 guineas weekly.—Apply: Box 1,419, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

COUNTRY COTTAGE.—Lady receives PAVING GUESTS. Beautiful scenery, garden; indoor sanitation. Maid kept. July £2 2s., August £3 3s.—Miss Fisher, Whitcliffe Cottage, Richard's Castle, Ludlow.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

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

PSYCHOLOGY.—A course of ten lectures on INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY will be given by Miss Alice Raven at Leplay House, 65 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, 24th May, at 6 o'clock, and the nine following Tuesdays. Ticket for single lecture, 1s.; ticket for course, 7s. 6d.—Syllabus and tickets obtainable from Miss A. Raven, 10 Beaumont Street, W. 1, or at the door.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

IRISH LINEN PILLOW-CASES.—Plain linen pillow-cases made from real good quality Irish linen. Highly recommended. Four plain cases, size 20 x 30 ins., for 12s. 6d. Hemstitched linen pillow-cases, real good quality, size 20 x 30 ins., 2 cases for 10s. 6d. Write for Complete Bargain 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 (30 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.)

POSTS WANTED.

LADY (28) desires PRIVATE SECRETARIAL POST; good shorthand, typewriting; 5 years' experience; excellent references.—Write, Box 1,416, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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RESIDENT CLUB LEADER (age 30-40) required for large Club for working boys and girls. Candidates must have had a good general education and experience in similar work. Commencing salary £100 per annum with board and laundry.—For further particulars and form of application write Box 1,420, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

DRESS.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,144, 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, 15th May, 3.30. Music. Dr. D. G. Hogarth on "The Hittite People and their Civilization." 6.30. Maude Royden on "The People who care too much."

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF MOTHERCRAFT AND BABIES' HOTEL, Victoria Park, Wavertree.—Girls trained as Nursery Nurses and School Matrons; 8 months course. Posts found, certificates given. Children received at the Hotel for long or short periods. Prospectus on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. ALYS RUSSELL wants home for young German woman graduate: 15th June for month, offering in return excellent German home, Frankfurt-Oder, to English student later.—Apply, 11 St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, S.W. 3.

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