

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XVI. No. 41. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, November 7, 1924.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CASUALTIES	327
WOMAN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT	327
TWO SPRING VISITS TO PALESTINE, 1921, 1922. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett, J.P., LL.D.	328
WOMEN AND THE TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS. By Marian Berry	329
MUSINGS ON ELECTION METHODS. By A. H. W.	329
THE LAW AT WORK	330

Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and Abroad, 6/6.

Common Cause Publishing Co., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Le Roi est mort—vive le Roi.

A Conservative Government is once more in power, with such an immense majority of seats (though, as we show below, with a minority of votes) that all the portents are in favour of a long Parliament. We dare not prophesy too much in this respect, however, in view of the fact that twice running Governments, unlike in every other way, have both apparently deliberately committed suicide. A holiday from elections, though to be deplored perhaps by defeated Candidates and their supporters, will be welcomed by many, and will at any rate permit of Parliamentary Sessions running their normal course. This will greatly increase the chances for legislation, on many of the reforms in which we are interested, to reach the Statute Book. The last three Sessions have resembled too closely a row of poppies whose heads have been lopped off by a walking stick. Our recent experiences have led us to believe that as far as our reforms are concerned, and looking at achievements rather than at promises, our chances of success are pretty much the same under any Government, except perhaps with regard to the important matter of Equal Franchise. Our chief enemy has been, indeed, more than anything else, lack of Parliamentary time, rather than lack of support, although we cannot help feeling that a greater keenness on the part of recent Governments would have triumphed even over that difficulty. We shall, in forthcoming issues, be publishing articles on the outlook with regard to legislation affecting women and children and on the personnel of the new Parliament, which will perhaps throw more light on the future.

The Voice of the People.

Our readers doubtless hold various views on the subject of proportional representation, but the results of the election give one furiously to think. The Proportional Representation Society has issued a table summarizing the results of the contested elections (excepting Inverness), which shows an extraordinary disparity between the proportion of votes cast for the different parties, and the number of seats held by them. The figures speak for themselves.

Party.	Votes.	Seats if allocated in proportion to votes.	Actual Allocation of seats.	Votes per seat.
Unionist	7,470,154	261	383	19,504
Labour	5,496,252	192	141	38,980
Liberal	2,954,125	103	33	89,518
Independent	123,629	5	4	30,907

It will be seen that the Unionist party has nearly half as many seats again as the number it would hold if the seats were really

distributed in accordance with the votes cast, whilst the Liberal party only has a third of the number it should hold on that basis. The most important fact of all is that the Unionist party, with a majority of over 200 in the House, does actually represent the minority in the country; on the basis of the votes there would be a Labour-Liberal Government. Equally striking are the figures given by the Proportional Representation Society for different regions. Taking the counties south of a line drawn from the mouth of the Thames to the mouth of the Severn, we find the Liberal and Labour parties polled nearly one million votes which was just about two-thirds of the number of votes polled by the Unionists, yet the Unionists hold 84 seats out of 85, the odd one being Liberal. In Scotland there were more votes polled by Labour than by the Unionists, yet the latter hold 36 seats, Labour only 26.

It is interesting too, to compare the changes in the voting and the distribution of seats for the last three elections.

	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE COMPARED WITH 1922.			
	Change in votes. 1923.	Change in seats. 1923.	Change in votes. 1924.	Change in seats. 1924.
Unionist	- 2	- 24	+ 37	+ 14
Liberal	+ 3	+ 27	- 28	- 72
Labour	+ 2	+ 35	+ 29	- 1

This table shows how little changes in the House really reflect changes in the country. The Labour Party has increased its poll by 29 per cent since 1922, yet it has not increased the number of seats it holds. The Liberal party has lost 28 per cent of the votes it won in 1922, but it has lost no less than 72 per cent. of its seats. For a country that prides itself on "Government by the people" the situation is extraordinary.

The Defeat of the Women Candidates.

In a paragraph last week on "the Political Catspaws" we quoted a correspondent's comment on the fact that the women candidates were fed on "an exclusive diet of forlorn hopes." The inevitable result has occurred. With the exception of Miss Wilkinson, who won her seat for the Labour party by turning a majority of 1,529 against, to a majority of just on a thousand for Labour, the women candidates other than the sitting Members were all defeated. Added to this is the sad fact that the five Liberal and Labour women Members were unable to hold their seats. But in this they were not unique. The wholesale casualties amongst their male colleagues makes it impossible for even the most hardened anti-feminist to regard their defeat as due to their sex. It is our one consolation that the defeat of 37 out of 41 women candidates cannot possibly be regarded as a sign of any weakness in their fighting capacity by any fair-minded observer. Or rather, we have one other consolation, that though the women were defeated, they cannot even in the light of statistics be regarded as having failed. It is a fact that, as far as votes are concerned, the women did better than at any previous election. In 1918 they had an average of 3,462 votes each, in 1922 an average of 6,943, in 1923 an average of 8,345, and this year an average of 9,750. This steady increase means that the women are more and more finding their feet in elections. We hope that people, especially the personnel of the Local Election Committees, will realize this, and will not fail to recognize that the women are defeated partly because of the anti-Liberal and Labour reaction, and partly because they were fighting against hopeless odds.

"QUALITY
AND FLAVOUR"

BOURNVILLE COCOA

See the name "CADBURY" on every piece of Chocolate

WRITE
CADBURY, BOURNVILLE
ABOUT GIFT SCHEME

Mrs. Wintringham.

In our leading article to-day something is said of what Mrs. Wintringham's loss from the House will mean from the point of view of women's interests, but sorrow at her defeat is not confined either to women or to her own party. We noticed that even a Conservative paper like the *Evening Standard* speaks of the "unaffected regret" with which her absence from the new Parliament will be regarded by all parties. There is no finer tribute than sincere praise from our opponents, and Mrs. Wintringham, with her honesty, her sense of fairness, and her wisdom is the type which wins both the admiration and affection of friend and foe alike. The House will be the poorer for the loss of a fine personality and one of the sincerest of politicians.

Votes Polled by Women.

		Votes Polled.	Maj. for.	Maj. *against.
Unionists.				
Astor, Viscountess	Plymouth, Sutton	18,174	5,079	..
Atholl, Duchess of	Perth, Kinross and Western	13,565	8,279	..
Brodrick, Mrs. L.	Denbigh, Denbigh	11,250	..	La. 1,421
Hulse, Mrs. E. J.	Derby City (2)	21,700	..	Un. 3,725
Jones, Miss M. L. K.	Man'ster, Ardwick	13,115	..	2,826
Middleton, Mrs. M.	Northumberland, Wansbeck	18,875	..	2,284
Hilton-Philpison, Mrs.	Berwick-on-Tweed	12,130	3,965	..
Pilkington, Miss E.	St. Helens	16,908	..	4,405
Sandeman, Dr. Laura	Aberdeen, North	6,545	..	6,704
Shaw, Mrs. Helen	Lanark, Bothwell	11,314	..	3,277
Ward, Miss Irene	Morpeth	10,828	..	8,420
Liberals.				
Corbett Ashby, Mrs.	Herts, Watford	5,205	..	10,006
Barlow, Hon. Lady	Derby, Ilkeston	4,320	..	6,691
Elias, Mrs.	Southwark, S.E.	2,388	..	9,247
Mitchell, Miss E. B.	Lanark, Lanark	2,126	..	10,588
Terrington, Lady	Bucks, Wycombe	12,526	..	8,294
Wintringham, Mrs.	Lincs., Louth	11,330	..	1,344
Labour.				
Bentham, Dr. E.	Islington, East	10,280	..	3,894
Bondfield, Miss M.	Northampton	15,046	..	971
Churchill, Dr. S.	Hackney, North	6,097	..	5,878
Dollan, Mrs. A.	Dumfries	6,342	..	6,376
Drake, Mrs. B.	Lewisham, West	6,781	..	12,942
Ayrton Gould, Mrs.	Chester, Northwich	11,630	..	2,915
Hamilton, Miss M.	Blackburn (2)	24,330	..	Lib. 7,282 Un. 7,017
Jewson, Miss D.	Norwich (2)	22,931	..	Lib. 5,911 Un. 5,598
Lawrence, Miss S.	East Ham, N.	10,137	..	1,057
Mercer, Mrs. M.	L'pool, Fairfield	8,412	..	5,865
Pallister, Miss M.	Bournemouth	7,735	..	12,885
Penny, Mrs. E.	Leeds, N.E.	8,984	..	7,412
Porter, Mrs. M. M.	Hastings	6,082	..	9,135
Russell, Hon. Mrs. B.	Chelsea	5,661	..	8,155
Sayle, Miss A.	Herts, Hemel Hempstead	1,553	..	11,432
Simpson, Mrs. L.	Dorset, West	5,764	..	6,662
Spurrell, Miss K.	Devon, Totnes	2,240	..	17,531
Stephens, Miss J.	Portsmouth, S.	8,310	..	14,113
Stewart, Miss E.	Edinburgh, N.	8,192	..	6,269
Picton-Turbervill, Miss E.	Glos., Stroud	7,418	..	8,555
Wilkinson, Miss E.	Middlesbrough, E.	9,574	927	..
Independent				
Richardson, Miss Mary	Middlesex, Acton	1,775	..	11,024

* This majority means the majority of the successful candidate over the woman candidate.

Women Candidates and Local Elections.

We print on another page an article by Miss M. E. Berry summarising those results with respect to the election of Women Candidates which have come to hand. These will be a real comfort after the sad fate of women in the General Election.

Husband's Liability for his Wife's Torts: House of Lords Decision in *Edwards v. Porter*.

It is unfortunate that the grounds of the decision given in this case by Lords Birkenhead and Cave on October 3 were not accepted by the other three members of the Court. If they had been, a husband would no longer be held responsible for any of his wife's torts, and one of the reforms for which we stand would have been established without recourse to legislation. The Court did decide unanimously that a husband is not liable for the tort of his wife in fraudulently representing that she has the authority of her husband to make a contract on his behalf. In this case the wife had induced a charwoman and another to give her money, falsely saying she was acting on her husband's behalf. The case turned on the interpretation of Section 1 (2) of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, by which for the

first time a married woman was made responsible for her torts and was given the right to sue and be sued in connexion therewith. In the 42 years since the passage of this Act the Section has always been interpreted to mean that a husband can be sued along with his wife for her torts. The fact that the judge in the highest court of appeal could differ on a point of such importance shows how necessary it is to have the many obscurities and anomalies in the position of the married woman with regard to her contracts and her torts cleared up.

Women in the Civil Service.

We are glad to learn that at last women are to be admitted to the examination for the administrative grade of the Civil Service. This is a great step forward, but it does not mean the whole battle is won. The starting salary for men and women is the same, namely, £200, but the women work up to £400, the men to £500. It remains to be seen, too, what will happen to the women when they reach this maximum. Will they have quite equal opportunities with the men for getting on to the senior administrative grade with its higher scale and more responsible work? Another vital question is whether the women will be put on to general work or special work definitely dealing with women. If the latter, it very much limits their chances of promotion, and makes it almost impossible for them ever to attain to the top of the tree.

The Penalized Married Woman.

It has been our privilege to set eyes upon quite a large number of parliamentary questionnaires duly filled in and returned to a women's organization concerned with what is sometimes called "the equality programme." And we confess to astonishment at the large number of candidates, many of them sympathetic to the feminist programme in general, who make special reservations on the question of married women's work. Even that influential and thoughtful body, the National Council of Women, appears reluctant to commit itself to the proposition that a married woman has as much right as an unmarried woman to claim equal pay and equal opportunity in industrial and professional life. At least, so we gather from their reservation in the "Appeal to Candidates" published in our last issue. To such doubters we would point out that the present campaign against the employment of married women is not inspired by solicitude for the children, since local authority after local authority drafts regulations for the displacement of married women *qua* married women without any reference to whether or no they are the mothers of young children. It is just as clearly not inspired by the belief that no individual income should exceed what is barely necessary to provide for the reasonable needs of its recipients (though this is usually indicated as its reason), since no accompanying attempt is ever made to displace men who have married rich wives or acquired inherited incomes. For our part, we regard this attack upon the personal freedom of married women as a peculiarly naked and nasty manifestation of the "Turk complex." A few innocent feminists may be temporarily captivated by the semi-philanthropic plea which, regarding wages as a form of public charity, aims at distributing them among the most "deserving" recipients. Its widespread and underlying motive was, however, crudely stated last Easter by a member of the Norfolk County Council: "A married woman enters into the service of her husband and promises to obey him. I do not believe in dual control."

Women Doctors' Jubilee.

A luncheon was held on November 3 at the Criterion restaurant to celebrate the jubilee of women in medicine. It was organized not by the medical profession but by a committee of representative women on which the House of Commons, the Law, the Nursing Profession, the Universities, the Stage, and Music amongst other walks of life were all represented. It was a fine tribute from women as a whole to one of the greatest of women's professions and to the pioneers who had to face greater and more bitter opposition than in perhaps any other occupation. Gratitude to the women doctors is felt in every rank of life, and it was a gracious and fitting sign of this that the flowers on the tables at the luncheon were sent by the Queen. The address to the guests was given by Miss Sybil Thorndike. It was a fine piece of symbolism that the woman whom now we all think of as St. Joan should have been chosen to honour the fighters and leaders of a later great war, though a war for the saving of life, not for its destruction.

CASUALTIES.

Whatever quality of party satisfaction or party disgust last week's election results may have brought to our readers, concerning one matter we believe that they will share, irrespective of party, a deep and universal regret. The defeat of Mrs. Wintringham, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss Dorothy Jewson, and Lady Terrington constitutes a real set-back to the causes which we all have at heart. They have shared in the sweeping misfortunes of the parties to which they severally belonged, and the peculiar political circumstances of the present election, though it was impossible to forecast their mischances, involved them from the outset in a losing battle.

We have spoken of deep regret. When we contemplate two names on the casualty list, Mrs. Wintringham and Miss Bondfield, we are tempted to use the word "tragedy." Were it not for the fact that the tragedy connotes the irrevocable we would bow to the temptation. As it is we refrain—for the verdict of an electorate is far from being irrevocable. But if the present disappearance of these two ladies from Parliament is not a tragedy, it is something very like it. We shudder to think of what the women's societies will lose in solid day to day parliamentary help as a result of Mrs. Wintringham's departure from the House. And it is mortifying to realize that Miss Bondfield fought under an added handicap imposed by her unlucky absence in Canada at a time when it was vitally important that she should be in her constituency stating her own case and rallying the electors of Northampton round her own inspiring and magnetic personality. Meanwhile, we sincerely hope that the leaders of both the Liberal and the Labour Parties share the opinions of the women of all parties concerning the outstanding political and personal merits of these two ex-M.P.s, and that in the near future they will be given something more than a "sporting chance" of fulfilling their political destinies in a sphere which sorely needs their particular brand of wisdom and goodness.

Miss Susan Lawrence's absence from the House will also mean a very great loss to women. Not only with respect to education, on which she was an acknowledged expert, was she given an opportunity of helping in the forward era, which to the credit of the last Government was initiated at the Board of Education, but she was also a hard fighter for most of the causes for which this paper stands, and specially for Equal Franchise. Miss

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.**LADY ASTOR.**

With relief and joy, we heard last week of Lady Astor's triumphant return to Parliament with an increased majority. We offer her our renewed congratulations. It is a regrettable fact that in the new Parliament a larger measure of feminist representation will be concentrated upon her, for she has fewer colleagues with whom to share the peculiar burdens of the woman M.P. But the courage and vigour with which she sustained those burdens single-handed for two long years are fresh in the imaginations of all of us. We know that she will share our regret concerning one aspect of her party's triumph. But we know that she is a host in herself. We have received the following message from her:—

"I am naturally very gratified by a doubled majority, but very depressed from a woman's point of view at not having Mrs. Wintringham returned. We have always tried to work above party and for women's interests—seeing that there were so many men to work on ordinary party lines. I know that she will be desperately missed, as she was loved and respected by all Members—no one more so. Personally, though knowing women were progressive, I have never believed that they were Socialistic. Socialism is a charming theory which I have never thought would work, and the more you examine it, the more impracticable you see it to be—and women are essentially practical. I don't believe there is any swing against women as women. Our day has just begun. Long may it last."

NANCY ASTOR.

THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL.

The Duchess of Atholl's increased majority is also a matter for congratulation. Although the Duchess is not in agreement with the policy of this paper with regard to Equal Franchise, with respect to the other causes for which we stand she has been an unfailing source of strength. Rumour has been busy with

Jewson and Lady Terrington both contributed useful speeches on many subjects, notably on Equal Guardianship of Children, Equal Franchise, etc., and invariably voted on the right side with regard to women questions.

Nor do our women ex-M.P.'s monopolize our regrets. We deeply deplore Mr. F. D. Acland's failure to secure the West County seat which he held on the precarious tenure of three votes. Major Entwistle's defeat at South West Hull recalls grateful memories of his practical championship of an equal moral standard in 1923 by means of the Matrimonial Causes Bill. And Mr. Ernest Brown's failure at Rugby robs the House of a vigorous champion of our own feminist causes, and recalls to our minds the gratitude which we ourselves owe to him as a generous and able contributor.

At the risk of extending this list unduly, we should like also to point out how much our cause will lose from such warm supporters as Mr. Graham White (Birkenhead), Mr. E. D. Simon (Withington), Mr. Ramsay Muir (Rochdale), Mr. Gilchrist Thomson (Torquay), and Mr. Hugh Rathbone (Wavertree).

Meanwhile, our disappointment does not end with those who have actually disappeared from their places at Westminster. It embraces a multitude of those who have failed, against overwhelming odds, to capture the positions that they have been attacking. We can hardly rail at blind Fate for not allowing three members of the N.U.S.E.C. Executive, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Miss Picton Turbervill, and Mrs. Ayrton Gould to win their respective forlorn hopes. We rail rather at the parties which slung them so prodigally into the breach. But while doing homage to their fighting courage we deplore their failure; for they would have done splendid service on behalf of all women in all parties. It is perhaps invidious to make selection, but Mrs. Corbett Ashby in particular, as the active and widely respected President of the International Suffrage Alliance, commands and focuses hopes which her party colleagues would do well to respect in the future, when they determine where and when she shall face her fifth electoral contest.

Among the men candidates who failed to capture seats, we particularly deplore the defeat of Dr. Burgin, who is an expert on the law respecting women and children, and has given ungrudging work in various capacities in connexion with the recent Guardianship of Infants Bills.

the suggestion that she should be given a Government post, and by the time this is in the hands of our readers a decision may have been taken. We sincerely hope that the new Government will go even one better than the last in the position assigned to women in the Government. The Duchess has sent us the following message:—

"The General Election of 1924, with the very great and urgent questions which it has raised both of national and international importance, has seen a sad decrease in the number of women returned to Parliament. Mr. Baldwin's election manifesto, however, is a pledge that measures of special interest to women will not be overlooked by a Unionist Government, and the women members left in the House of Commons will, I am sure, feel it all the more incumbent on them, in view of their diminished numbers, to devote attention to questions of special interest to their sex."—KATHARINE ATHOLL.

MISS ELLEN WILKINSON.

Meanwhile, a gleam of satisfaction cuts across our disappointment at the defeat of five women M.P.s. Miss Ellen Wilkinson's capture of Middlesbrough was a notable triumph for her party and for her sex. Her political views will, no doubt, be strongly antipathetic to a large section of our readers, for she represents the extreme left wing of the Labour Party. They will, however, recognize in her not merely a vigorous and uncompromising feminist, but an exceedingly acute, tenacious, forcible, and hard-headed politician. Miss Wilkinson is capable of holding her own in any fracas against any odds. She is a past-master of business procedure, and a mine of information—though, like her native Lancashire coal-mines, she is a somewhat fiery mine. She is, incidentally, a graduate of Manchester University and an official of some years' standing in the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

TWO SPRING VISITS TO PALESTINE, 1921, 1922.¹

By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, J.P., LL.D.

CHAPTER VI.—A MORNING WITH THE REV. J. ROOKER.

We had the great advantage not long after our arrival in Jerusalem of being taken for a walk by Mr. Rooker, the Vicar of Christ Church, round some of its principal monuments. I am not of those who feel contemptuous of the professional guide, whether dragoman or cathedral verger, they are often men of real enthusiasm for their work and love the things they expound, and the more intelligent of them accumulate stores of knowledge and tradition which are very helpful in explaining the buildings and other monuments which they undertake to show. Still it is a different and more enjoyable thing to be guided by a scholarly gentleman, and this enjoyment we had when we were being guided by Mr. Rooker. His church is upon Mount Zion, and most of our morning with him was given to places which were quite near. He first took us to what is called the Chamber of the Last Supper; a mediæval building, but none the less a solemn and moving place. It is a large room, some fifty feet by thirty, divided into two by columns. The place where our Lord is reputed to have sat is pointed out, and it is here that the Franciscan monks come on Maundy Thursday to wash the feet of pilgrims in memory of him who taught that he who is chief of all should also be the servant of all. A wall separates this room from another which contains the tomb of David. This is a large sarcophagus covered with green silk damask. It is a sacred place to Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans. On the wall which separates the Chamber of the Last Supper from the Tomb of David are inscribed many prayers written in many languages, addressed to David and asking his protection for the soul or body of those dear to the suppliants.

It will be remembered that Peter more than once referred to the tomb of David, saying, "His sepulchre is with us to this day" (*Acts* ii, 29), and *Acts* xiii, 34-6, referring again to David's tomb, says: "I will give you the holy and sure blessings of David. Because he saith also in another Psalm: Thou wilt not give thy Holy One to see corruption. For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep and was laid with his fathers and saw corruption: but he whom God raised up saw no corruption."

On the way to these two sacred places we passed a wall on our right hand above which appeared some of the very few trees found within the walled city. These, Mr. Rooker told us, were the remnants of Herod's garden and from them, he said, we might assume he had gazed forth with strong crying and tears when he reflected on the death of his wife Mariamne. Herod's emotion, however, left us cold, for he had caused Mariamne to be murdered. No one can have it both ways. If a man murders his wife he may be sorry for it afterwards, but he must relinquish the pose of the disconsolate widower. Notwithstanding his cold-blooded wickedness, one cannot be in the Holy Land without recognizing why this Herod was called "the Great." There was a bigness of conception and of execution about the man which has left many lasting marks upon the country: the Stadium and Amphitheatre outside the walls, for instance, of which we were presently to see the traces; and it must not be forgotten that he rebuilt the Temple on a magnificent scale and carried out other great public works, besides building palaces and temples all over the country, the grand Colonnade near Samaria and the important sea-port of Cæsarea, so named by him in compliment to Cæsar Augustus, the Roman Emperor. We passed the ruins of Cæsarea later, on our way back from Haifa to Jerusalem; it is nothing now but a quarry from which material for building other places is taken. But it was once a place of great magnificence, a royal residence, and the dwelling place of Festus, Felix, and other Roman Governors, and of Cornelius, the centurion, Peter's first convert. It was in Cæsarea that Peter was imprisoned, and where he was miraculously delivered by an angel. The references to it in the *Acts* are numerous and will occur to every reader.

Mr. Rooker next took us just outside the walls to the site of the house of Caiaphas the High Priest. Its foundations can be traced in the grass. A discovery made not many years ago identifies it, in the opinion of archaeologists, as the house of Caiaphas, namely the finding of the standard weights which it was the custom to deposit in the house of the High Priest. These weights we were told had been placed in the museum attached to

¹ This is the sixth of a series of weekly articles which will extend over a period of about six months.

the Convent of Notre Dame de France. We tried to find them there but failed. The museum had been rifled by the Turks before their final departure and was still in great disorder. Moreover the learned custodian was absent, so we had to do as best we could with our own ignorance.

From the house of Caiaphas, we saw the approach to it from the Garden of Gethsemane, a stone stairway cut in the living rock. On these very stones our Saviour must have been brought up after his betrayal by Judas, to the house of the High Priest: "And they that had laid hold of him led him away to Caiaphas the High Priest, where the scribes and the elders were assembled." (*Matthew* xxvi, 57.) This was, we felt, the most intensely touching of the memorials in Jerusalem of our Lord's ministry on earth. It was simple and it was real. It had escaped bedizement and vulgarization and brought us nearer to his real presence on earth than anything we had seen within the churches. Immediately after he had trodden these stairs he was brought before Caiaphas, instantly condemned, then spat upon, buffeted and insulted; then followed quickly Peter's threefold denial: "The Lord turned, and looked upon Peter. And Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how he had said to him, Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice. And Peter went out, and wept bitterly." I feel that the word "vulgarization" used above requires explanation and apology. They may be found in this very place; for in their vehement search for relics and "sites" the local guides here show the small column on which the cock stood when he crew to warn Peter. Such absurd trivialities give birth to ribaldry and not to reverence, and tourists having seen the pillar on which the cock stood not unnaturally sometimes ask also to see the cock. Such unseemliness is inevitable when once the dignified simplicity of the gospel narrative is distorted and made an instrument for the mere gathering in of bakshesh.

Not far from the Damascus gate and quite close to the English Cathedral dedicated to St. George is what is known as the Garden Tomb. Mr. Rooker conducted a simple but impressive service here on Good Friday afternoon. It is well known that General Gordon, who took a great interest in Palestine exploration, warmly supported the theory that the actual place where Jesus was crucified and buried was not on the spots shown as such within the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, but here in this Garden Tomb. Many eminent archaeologists support this view; but it is vehemently controverted by others. It is not for an ordinary tourist like myself to offer an opinion; but certainly as we stood in the Garden and heard its claims to be considered the actual scene of the sufferings and entombment of Jesus expounded by its custodian, we felt that her narrative was very convincing. There was the rock with its faint resemblance to a skull: the place of execution on a small hill above it, and an actual burial place with a rolling stone for closing or opening it immediately below, and there also was the garden. We thought of Mary, first at the Sepulchre as she was last at the Cross, and of her mistaking, at first glance, our Lord for the gardener. It is incredible that all the events claimed to have taken place on the site covered by the Church could have been crowded into such a small area. But archaeological passions wax very hot over the subject and it is best to say no more.¹

A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

STURLY. By PIERRE CUSTOT, translated from the French by RICHARD ALDINGTON. (Jonathan Cape, 5s.)

This strange book has been called an "attempt by a specialist in oceanography to mingle fiction with true observation." Certainly it falls into none of the usual categories. Sturly is a sturgeon born in French waters whose career from a tiny larva, "like a gelatine comma," to his magnificent full-grown self, ranging the seas in quest of the "invisible, divine, unknown truth," is described in fascinating detail. We see him consulting old Echinus the Sea-urchin and the Siren, and we follow him through the waters of belief till the mysteries are revealed to him in "the empire of mother of pearl." This leaves us longing for someone who can unfold for us the mystery of Monsieur Pierre Custot.

THE RECEIPT BOOK OF ELIZABETH RAPER. Edited by BARTLE GRANT. (Nonesuch Press, 12s. 6d.)

Beside the Receipt Book, Elizabeth Raper also kept a Diary between the years 1756 and 1770. She lived at her father's

¹ A discovery made in 1924 by Miss Hussey, then guardian of the Garden Tomb, considerably strengthens its claims to be considered the site of the Tomb of the Resurrection: See article in *The Times*, July 24, 1924.

house in Hertfordshire, and we also hear of visits to a relative at Newington Butts, or to the races at Newport, besides trips into Kent, but her journal is mainly a record of everyday life, much housekeeping, junketing, and card-playing, to a running accompaniment of the courting of a series of suitors. Miss Elizabeth's style is more robust than polished, and she is not above a round oath when displeased. The picture she gives us of life and manners in her small circle is singularly vivid and unvarnished.

THE PLAYS OF IVAN S. TURGENEV. Translated from the Russian by M. S. MANDELL. (Heinemann, 12s. 6d.)

This is the first translation of Turgenev's plays into English, and though we are grateful to Mr. Mandell for his careful work, our memory of Mrs. Garnett's admirable rendering of the novels makes us a little critical of his lapses into the American idiom. However, the play is the thing—and these plays are so interesting that we forgive their translator. They deal with life as we see it every day, and though the characters have Russian names they are rather cosmopolitan than Russian in type, while the texture of the plots is firm and close, controlled by the fine sense of irony of which Turgenev was a master.

WOMEN AND THE TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

In spite of the General Election women have shown considerable interest in the Municipal Elections, particularly in those places where women stood as candidates. Last year 131 women were nominated and 52 were elected. This year the number nominated shows a slight increase, but the complete returns are not yet available. It is, however, evident that the number of women serving on Town Councils will be increased as a result of the Elections. Thirty-four women councillors stood for re-election, and these included Miss Bartlett, of Birmingham, who had been Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Mrs. Hartree (Mayor elect of Cambridge), Mrs. Agnew (Bolton), and Miss Broadbent, J.P., of Warrington. Mrs. Hartree and Mrs. Agnew were not opposed, and the other candidates have been re-elected with good majorities.

In Manchester three of the six women candidates have been returned. These included Mrs. E. D. Simon and Mrs. J. B. Zimmern, who, on behalf of the Liberals, contested the Chorltoncum-Hardy and Moss Side Wards respectively. Mrs. Simon was a candidate for the same ward last year, but was not successful; her majority this time was 579. In a leader on the Municipal Elections, the *Manchester Guardian* of 3rd November stated:—"Mrs. Simon and Mrs. Zimmern will contribute notably, not only to the Councils of their own party but to the general prestige and influence of the women members."

Miss Kingsmill-Jones, a candidate at the Parliamentary Election and a member of the Manchester Council since 1921, secured 3,381 votes and was re-elected by a majority of 633. Again, in Bradford, five women were nominated, and two Conservatives (Mrs. Dennison and Mrs. Frank Gott) were returned. Burnley, Deal, Lyme Regis, and Rotherham have elected their first women councillors. At Deal, Mrs. Percy Edgar stood last year, but was not successful, and Mrs. Radford has in five previous years contested a seat for the Lyme Regis Council and has now been elected by the small majority of 14. It is to be regretted that the Newcastle-on-Tyne Council is now without a woman member, and this is also the case with the Northampton Council. The late Mrs. Rose Scott was a member of the latter authority, but since her death no other woman has been found willing to serve.

An interesting feature of this year's elections was the increased number of Independent candidates, and one heartily wishes that this method could be more frequently adopted in large centres. An independent candidature involves the creation of the necessary machinery, and is therefore more costly, but many non-party women's organizations—especially in smaller places—would do well to consider the matter and to arrange for the support of a suitable woman candidate at the first possible opportunity. If success is to be achieved, preparation is necessary. A candidate may not be elected at the first contest, but she becomes known in the district, supporters are made, and valuable experience gained, which will ensure election at some future time.

MARIAN BERRY.

MUSINGS ON ELECTION METHODS.

One thing is sure. My (the one I worked for) woman candidate was not defeated *as herself*, for wherever we went in the little Lincolnshire villages and hamlets, the men in the fields and the women in the cottages seemed to know and to love her, and the only thing that surprised them at all was our anxiety that they should be sure to vote. Of course, they were going to vote, but equally, of course, it was merely because they wanted to, not at all because it was thinkable that their own candidate *could* be defeated. And yet so it was. For a little time we have to manage as best we, and the village people of Lincolnshire, can, without her in Parliament. For a bogey took her place, and if you believe in bogies you will not vote to put one in Parliament. The villager does not believe in bogies, at least few of those I saw did, but comfortable people in little suburban villas, and some comfortable people in big halls and manors and farmhouses do. And the bogey was exceptionally disagreeable, even as bogies go. Not a graceful floating thing in silvery grey, but with horns and (it was reported) hoofs, too, and a shock of spiky black hair and a black beard more spiky still, and unusually baggy trousers and *Three Musketeer* boots, and short and squat, and carrying lots of bombs and cutlasses and knives and daggers, and with strong long terrific teeth, and a sort of lurking expression in the eye; in fact, to put it bluntly, quite un-English. And they were told, and they believed, the only way to prevent Britain being seized away from the British by the bogey was to put a cross where they were told, and that was *not* by the name of our first all-British woman Member of Parliament. No wonder they did not want Britain to be seized away. Never in all the glory of summer has our dear land looked more lovely. The red and brown and orange of the trees, the browns and purples and many varied greens of the fields, the yellow straw stacks, the gay pheasants the bullocks and the calves and the rosy, curly tiles on the roofs, and—no wonder the bogey frightened them when they were told he had come to take it all away and put a proletarian Sunday School in its place.

Speaking of calves, it is to be feared that Jenny played, all unwittingly, her part in losing a vote or two. Jenny's mother was being grazed along the roadside by her owner, who was a woman voter. We wanted the voter, and went for her in the car. Losing no time, she quickly drove Jenny's mother home, supposing that Jenny, following immemorial custom, would follow on. But poor little Jenny saw between her and home the ugly car with its distracting flutter of blue ribbons, and being so babyish as never to have known a General Election before, her great pathetic eyes almost seemed to fill with tears at the unaccustomed sight, and she remained rooted to the spot. And only when the woman voter got right home and had driven Jenny's mother into her byre (do cows sleep in byres?) did she miss Jenny, and Jenny had to be fetched and admonished and asked, half crossly and half affectionately, if she wanted to go and vote herself. And in such ways precious quarters of an hour soon slip away. And there are only twelve hours on polling day, and a simple sum soon will show you that if a labourer and his wife live in the cottage down the lane four miles from the polling station and you have to wait till he is back from work and has had his tea, and you have to wait ten minutes on the way not to waste a place in the car, while the milkman in the farm three-quarters of a mile up the other lane asks his master if he may leave a bit early and make it up next day, it all takes time. And if the night is very stormy and there is no moon and the roads are full of clayey ruts, and it is four miles plus the three-quarters there, and four miles plus the three-quarters back, and four miles back again, to start afresh from the centre on a similar journey in the opposite direction, the fourteen miles seems like good measure pressed down in the way of mileage, and you are left wondering whether the present system of polling a county division is the very best possible.

Supposing some fairy godfather said to the women of England on Christmas Eve. "You shall have perfect freedom entirely to reorganize the national electoral system in all its branches, including this matter of polling stations, and the affair of the canvassers and the committee rooms, and the handbills, and the duties of agent and sub-agent, and you must come round on Christmas Eve, 1925, and tell me what you have done," would the result be merely the bubble, bubble, the toil and the trouble of a witches' cauldron, or would it be just some such sensible, orderly, economical scheme as you would expect from the housemothers, used to controlling a would-be unruly household by the methods of common sense? A. H. W.

THE LAW AT WORK.¹ INSTITUTIONS—NEW AND OLD.

It is proposed to deal here briefly with some points which have been recently raised by correspondents to this paper.

Three letters have dealt with the question of Institution life in one form or another. "A Rescue Worker" protests against the advice given in the Home Office Report of the Children's Branch that when a young person is sent to a Home under a Probation Order, the period should not exceed six months, at any rate in the first instance. She thinks that a year at least is essential, "the second year is of priceless value," and "many beg to stay a third." Surely these last words raise quite another issue. If a girl is anxious to remain in a Home to complete her training, and the authorities wish to keep her, no one should wish that she should be compelled to leave. But when a girl is sent to a Home under a Probation Order, she is compelled to remain for the time stated in the Order. If she runs away she can be brought before the Court and punished for disobeying the Order. Under these circumstances six months is all that should be insisted upon, and after that it should be left to the girl to decide whether she remains or not. The period of Probation, during which she will be under the guidance of the Probation Officer, will probably be for one or more years, so that she is not uncared for when she leaves the Home.

Miss Hartley, in her letter, appeared to fear that there is too great a tendency to demand new Institutions for girls who have failed in or run away from the existing ones. Many social workers are feeling to-day that there is a need for something between the ordered and protected life of the Reformatory or Rescue Home, and life in the world, with its complete freedom and manifold temptations. Girls do sometimes revolt against the former when they are obviously unfitted for the latter. If a girl who had been for a certain time in such an Institution, or a girl on Probation whom it was desired to remove from her home surroundings, could live in a Hostel under some discipline and supervision, and yet go to her work every day and mix freely with the ordinary life of her companions, some of the difficulties which now occur might be prevented. Experiments in Institutions are surely just as necessary as in any other form of social effort, and the last word in the treatment of wayward and difficult girls has not yet been said. We have to remember that the best Institution life is an unnatural one for girls and young women. They are deprived both of the society of men, and also of their family and personal friends. Anything that can be done to modify it while retaining its valuable features is surely to be desired.

Another correspondent, Mrs. Pyke, writes of the Industrial Schools to which child delinquents have been committed by the magistrates. Her view is that children are often left in their own homes too long after they have begun to go wrong, and are sent to a School too late to give them a fair chance. She well describes the factors which often make the environment of his home unsuitable for a child; even when the home is a good one there may be both physical and psychological reasons why a change is desirable. Here again it seems as if some new provision was needed which would enable a child to be sent away from its home for a time without actually committal to a School. Probation Officers often feel that a child needs a change of surroundings, but the difficulty of knowing where to place him is very great. Under the Criminal Justice Administration Bill it will be possible for local authorities to contribute towards the expense of maintaining persons who have been released on probation under a condition of residence, and grants in aid of this expenditure will be paid by the Treasury. If the Bill becomes law, it ought then to be possible for a child to be boarded out or sent to a Home for a short time, or for an older boy or girl to be placed in a Hostel and the cost to be met from public funds. While the Industrial School well meets the needs of some children, there are others for whom a different form of treatment is to be desired.

OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Next week Mrs. Taylor's "Memories from 1834 to 1924," unavoidably postponed on two occasions, will be published, and also an article on "The New House of Commons."

¹ Under the direction of Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P., Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., with Mrs. Crofts, M.A., LL.B., as Hon. Solicitor.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY.
Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.

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

WOMEN CANDIDATES.

Our members will all share the deep depression with which we greeted the election results with respect to women candidates, and which is expressed in other columns. Perhaps we may be allowed to enlarge a little on the general grief felt by the N.U. at Mrs. Wintringham's defeat. A member of our own Executive Committee—we have always felt able to come to Mrs. Wintringham with any request for help or work in the House or for information, and during the last three years these requests have never been refused. Her courage in expressing her principles on matters affecting women and children, her immense powers of work, and the high regard her personality secured from all sorts and conditions of men cannot be exaggerated. We do not feel that our deep debt of gratitude to her can ever be paid. The one bright spot is that with a day not burdened with three times the work of an ordinary woman she may be able to give more time to our own domestic affairs!

RECEPTION TO MRS. SWANWICK AND TO WOMEN M.P.s AND CANDIDATES.

The League of Nations meeting at Geneva this year was followed so quickly by the General Election that many of those who are most interested in the work of the League feel themselves now out of touch with its more recent decisions and developments. We would, therefore, bring before the notice of all our members the splendid opportunity they will have of hearing about the work of the Assembly on Wednesday, 12th November, when the President and Executive Committee of the N.U.S.E.C. are giving a reception to Mrs. Swanwick (Substitute Delegate to the Assembly of the League) at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, at 3.45. Lady Astor, M.P., and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., have also consented to speak, and, of the women candidates at the General Election, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Dr. E. Bentham, Dr. S. Churchill, Mrs. Drake, and Miss Susan Lawrence have already accepted invitations. Tickets (price 2s. 6d., including tea) may be had on application to the Secretary at Headquarters.

OBITUARY.—MRS. G. R. S. MEAD, KENSINGTON S.E.C.

The Kensington S.E.C. has recently lost one of its Committee members, Mrs. G. R. S. Mead, whose death is much regretted by her fellow workers on the Committee. Mrs. Mead had long been connected with the Society, and had always taken a warm interest in the Women's Movement (having personally known Josephine Butler), though ill-health had of late debarred her from much active work. Her loss will be much felt by all her colleagues.

PERSONAL.

Members will be glad to know that cheerful letters are being received from Miss Macadam from Canada.

They will also sympathise with Miss Helen Fraser, who, through bad health, had to retire to a nursing home just before the Election was announced, and was therefore unable to accept any of the offers to contest seats which were made to her. As she proved herself such a fine fighter at the last two elections, this was particularly unfortunate. She is now making good progress, but has to cancel all her speaking engagements in the near future.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH.

We have received a letter from Mrs. Marston Acres, Chairman of the League of the Church Militant, drawing our attention to a statement that recently appeared in the *Church Times*. Our readers may remember that, speaking at the Medical Jubilee Banquet, Dean Inge advocated the admission of women to the priesthood. The *Church Times*, in commenting on this, said, "We are glad to know that this suggestion is warmly resented by all Christian professional women." On what grounds the *Church Times* makes this statement we are utterly at a loss to imagine. Mrs. Acres suggests that the professional women amongst our readers who agree with Dean Inge should write to the editor of the *Church Times*. We hope and expect that the editor will receive sufficient letters to make it abundantly clear that there are many Christian professional women who regard the admission of women to the priesthood as a vital necessity.

ADULTERATED FOOD.

We have received this week a copy of the final report issued by the Departmental Committee on the Use of Preservatives and Colouring Matters in Food (H.M. Stationery Dept., 1s. 6s. net). It is a disturbing document, and the reader may well be astonished to learn of the amount and variety of superfluous chemicals which he swallows in the course of his daily life. Take sausages, for example. Really good sausages, properly distributed, require no chemical preservative. But "there is an obvious inducement . . . to make into sausages scraps of questionable meat, and to add preservatives in order to mask its indifferent condition." Milk is already protected by statute—but meat is apt to be chemically preserved to an age far exceeding nature's allotted span, and ingenious methods may be applied "to mask the odour of incipient putrefaction." Even dried fruits and vegetables are not immune. How many consumers connect the healthy green of the latter with a deleterious solution of copper sulphate? Nor does this exhaust the tale of our chemically adulterated food-stuffs—the bulk of such adulteration being, so the Committee affirms, wholly unnecessary given proper handling and good quality. Nevertheless, they are careful to point out that the question is not one which can be solved by a mass prohibition of all chemical preservatives such as prevails in Japan and certain of the American states. "Great Britain is in some ways peculiarly situated. A large proportion of the food of her people is imported, much of it from very long distances, and on arrival at the ports has to be distributed to all parts of the country." Thus we have to face up to a kind of necessary minimum of chemical preservation. This minimum the Committee is prepared to define in precise terms as to quality and quantity, and promulgate as the legalized exception to a general rule prohibiting the use of preservatives "in all articles of food and drink offered or exposed for sale whether manufactured in this country or exported." It is possible that such a prohibition might add somewhat to the burdens of our sanitary authorities, nevertheless in view of the fact that an urbanized population is patently incapable of protecting itself against this subtle and slow form of chemical poisoning we think that the time has come for us to follow, as far as our special conditions permit, in the footsteps of Japan.

CORRECTION.

We find we were mistaken last week in referring to Miss Sibyl Overton as first Woman Medical Inspector of Factories. The first was Miss E. M. Hewitt, M.D., who was appointed in April, 1921. She retired in May, 1923, and the post was vacant from that date until Miss Overton's appointment.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

(British Section: 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.)

The Woman's International League regards the Draft Protocol of Arbitration and Disarmament, which will come before the Government for ratification, as a great advance in many ways on the Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance. As an election "lead" the Committee did not feel they could advocate its support without some expression of criticism, and they therefore emphasized the need for acceptance of the principle of arbitration, and for increased and extended use of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration. Stress is, of course, laid on both these in the Draft Protocol.

While not approving as a Society of the "force" sanctions, and while feeling misgivings over the clauses which provide that only the Council can stop a war begun in the carrying out of the Protocol, and that the "guilty" party in a war must pay all the costs, the W.I.L. realizes that rejection of the Protocol, or failure to ratify it, might have very serious international consequences.

Besides questions on arbitration and the use of the Permanent Court, the W.I.L. Headquarters suggested to Branches questions for candidates dealing with equal pay for equal work, guardianship of children, and equality of the suffrage, and N.U.S.E.C. election leaflets dealing with these points were offered to all branches.

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE

RED
WHITE
& BLUE

For Breakfast & after Dinner

In making, use LESS QUANTITY it being
much stronger than ORDINARY COFFEE

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE RELIEF OF CHILDREN IN VIENNA.

From 7th-9th October there was held in Vienna the Fourth International Congress for the Relief of Children. Eighty-two delegates came from different European and Oversea countries. Many accounts were given of the misery of the children in the Balkan Countries and in the near East. To help these children more effectively a resolution was passed unanimously, calling on all Governments to come to an international agreement for the solution of this burning question. A permanent Committee was formed to bring before the League of Nations and all Governments questions of raising an International Loan to help the unfortunate children. The Congress closed with the acceptance of the "Declaration of Geneva" by the Austrian Committee, whose president is Mrs. Marianne Hainisch, the founder of the Austrian women's movement. This declaration sets out five principles:—

1. Every child has a right to normal physical and intellectual development.
2. The hungry child must be fed, the sick one must be healed, the intellectually backward child must be helped as much as possible; the neglected child must be brought back to the right path; orphans and abandoned children must be provided for.
3. In times of need the child has a first claim to help.
4. The child must be enabled to earn his livelihood, but must be protected against abuse.
5. The child must be educated in human service.

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

At the last meeting of the Consultative Committee the following Resolutions were passed:—

The undermentioned Societies call upon the Government to include in the King's Speech the promise of legislation giving the Franchise to women on the same terms as to men, giving Pensions to Civilian Widows with Dependent Children, and giving mothers and fathers Equal Rights and Responsibilities with regard to their children: Federation of Women Civil Servants, Guild of Insurance Officials (Women's Section), Free Church Women's Council, League of the Church Militant, National Council of Women, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, National Union of Teachers, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, Six Point Group, Women's Freedom League, Women's Local Government Society, Women's Temperance Group of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Women's Village Councils Federation.

The undermentioned Societies express their grave dissatisfaction that not one of the three Party Manifestoes has given any promise of legislation to enfranchise women on equal terms with men: Federation of Women Civil Servants, Guild of Insurance Officials (Women's Section), National Housing Councils, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, Six Point Group, Women's Freedom League.

The FOURTEENTH

ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION

OF

Arts and Handicrafts

AT

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.

Wednesday, November 12th, 2.30—7 p.m.

Opening Ceremony 3 p.m.

November 13th—22nd, 11—7 daily.

Exhibits to be sold. Fresh and original Christmas
Presents to suit all purses.

Light meals served in the Hall.

COMING EVENTS.

GUILDHOUSE W.C.A.

NOV. 10, 3 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, M.A., British Substitute Delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, on "The 1924 Assembly at Geneva" (engagements permitting).

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

NOV. 11, 8 p.m. 35 Marsham Street, S.W. Mrs. F. W. Hulback (Parliamentary Secretary, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship) on "New Methods in Wage Paying—Recent Continental Experiments."

NOV. 20, 4.30 p.m. Annual Meeting.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

NOV. 12, 3.45 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Reception to meet Mrs. Swanwick and other women who took part in the Assembly of the League.

EDINBURGH W.C.A. NOV. 7, 8 p.m. U.F. Assembly Hall, Mound. "The League of Nations and International Social Problems." Dame Edith Lytton, J.P. British Substitute Delegate to the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations. Chairman: The Very Rev. Professor W. P. Paterson, D.D.

CHINGFORD W.C.A. NOV. 10, 3 p.m. Mrs. Wrightson, M.A., on "The Case Against Birth Control."

GLASGOW S.E.C. and W.C.A. NOV. 20, 3 p.m. Meeting on "The Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded." Illustrated by Lantern Slides. Speaker: Lady Leslie Mackenzie.

ROTHERHITHE G.W.C. NOV. 11, 8 p.m. Wesley Hall, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, Miss Pieton-Turberville, O.B.E., on "Women and Political Life."

ROCHDALE W.C.A. NOV. 12, 7.30 p.m. Miss Alison Neilans on "The Question of Compulsory Notification of V.D."

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND.

NOV. 10, 8 p.m. Public Meeting at the Westminster School in aid of the Greek Christian Refugees. Chairman: The Rev. H. Costley White. Speaker: Dr. Harold Spender. A film will be shown descriptive of the conditions in the Refugee Camps.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE (KENSINGTON BRANCH).

NOV. 27, 4.30 p.m. Drawing-room Meeting at 50 Porchester Terrace, W.2 (by kind permission of the Hon. Mrs. Franklin). Mrs. Swanwick (British Substitute Delegate to the League of Nations Assembly) will speak on the Work of the Assembly. Chair: The Hon. Mrs. Franklin. Tickets of admission (free) on application to Mrs. Johnson, 22 Westbourne Park Villas, W.2.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.—4 Chapel Walks, Manchester. Tel.: 3402 City.

TYPEWRITING executed promptly. Careful, intelligent work by expert lady. Very reasonable terms.—Box 1,099, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

TO LET AND WANTED.

THE ISIS CLUB.—Visitors and Permanent Residents. Sandy soil. Central heating; sunny rooms; excellent cuisine. Tennis, dancing, wireless.—79 Highgate Avenue (15 minutes Oxford Street). Telephone, Hampstead 2869.

HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS, at 100 Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W., will be ready in January to take twelve students. Special care taken of girls straight from school.—Particulars from the Warden.

WESTMINSTER.—Small attractive HOUSE, near House of Commons, to let furnished for winter; telephone; suit two ladies; moderate rent.—Apply, Box 1,103, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

SEVERAL unfurnished ROOMS, with use of kitchen and bathroom, to be let in Bloomsbury, with attendance.—Box 1,104, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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 377.

SPANISH AND FRENCH are now taught by native teachers at Miss Blakeney's highly recommended School of Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping. Day and Evening Classes. Terms moderate.—Wentworth House, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.

POSTS VACANT.

COULD any gentlewoman recommend USEFUL MAID, also GENERAL SERVANT; both wanted about three months; maisonette, London. Also superior USEFUL MAID, for West Indies.—Box 1,098, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster.

TWO experienced workers, active, methodical, fond of country; entire charge of small house; quiet situation; good salaries.—Mrs. Francis Lyon, The Firs, Appledore, Kent.

TWO educated women required after Christmas as housemaids at hostel for University women students in Manchester.—Box 1,107, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

POST WANTED.

I RECOMMEND superior man and wife as caretakers; housework, clerical work; own furniture; one little girl, 8.—Mrs. Rowe, 15 Hammersmith Terrace, W. 6.

SECRETARY, gentlewoman, disengaged. Shorthand, type-writing, books; initiative and common sense. Reliable and generally useful.—Write, Box 1,102, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

EDUCATED LADY seeks post, cook-housekeeper, parlour-maid, secretary; could undertake flat; experienced.—Apply, Box 1,106, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE, near BEACONSFIELD.—Attractive site for COTTAGE or BUNGALOW on lady's property. Existing two-floor timber building, south aspect, matured garden, fruit-trees, etc. Drainage on property; gas, water, telephone easily extended from owner's cottage.—Mrs. Courtney, a Luxborough House, Northumberland Street, W. 1.

THE TAYLOR HOME SET OF THERMOMETERS, including book of tested recipes and instructions for their use. (The sugar-boiling and frying thermometers are in silver-plated copper cases.) Price 28s.—Write, Box 1,089, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

HUTTON'S BARGAIN CORNER.—Kitchen Towels, 100 dozen Heavy Irish Linen Kitchen or Pantry Towels, made from very strong Irish Linen yarn, guaranteed all linen, which will wear for many years, size 22 x 27 in., 9s. 6d. per doz. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41, Main Street, Larne, Northern Ireland.

THE "OILIO" RECIPE BOOK cannot be beaten for Reliability, Cheapness, Goodness. Edition XIV enlarged to 1,776 Recipes and Hints. Paper 2s. 6d., cloth 4s. All Booksellers.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, coats, 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, removed to 52 James Street, Oxford Street, W. 1, cleans, reblocks and copies hats at lowest possible price. Renovates furs. Covers satin or canvas shoes or thin kid with brocade or velvet. Materials and post, 13s. 6d.; toe-caps, 8s. 6d.; your own materials, work and post, 8s. 6d., in three days.

"FROCKLETS." Mrs. Elborough, c/o Madame Sara, 163 Ebury Street (5 min. Victoria Station). Tel., Ken. 3947. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Snocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored; embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,017, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster, Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Weekly "At Homes," Tuesdays in November at 8 p.m. See "Coming Events."

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 2nd November, 3.30. Music; Lecture: Mr. I. M. Tokugawa, 1st Secretary to the Japanese Embassy, 6.30 p.m., Maude Royden: "The Doctrine of the Virgin Birth."

GENUINE FRIENDSHIPS formed through the U.C.C.—Write, Secretary, 16 L., Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

Edward Wright & Cavendish Bentinck Lending Libraries.

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

SCALES OF CHARGES.

For individuals, 10s. 6d. per annum for two volumes at a time, or 4d. per volume per week.

For Societies of the N.U.S.E.C., £1 1s. per annum, or 7s. 6d. per box of books for three months.

For Societies other than those of the N.U.S.E.C., 30s. per annum, or 10s. 6d. per box of books.

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

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for **1½d.** including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

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

Name

Address

PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS 1d. a WORD, 6d. EXTRA FOR BOX NUMBER.

Printed by STEPHEN AUSTIN & SONS, LTD., 5 Fore Street, Hertford, for the Proprietors AND PUBLISHERS, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, to whom all communications should be addressed.